THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 59. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CABINET

Schemes of the Politicians—Will Boutwell be Secretary of the Treasury?—Stewart's Deed of Transfer.

Upon our inside pages is given the text of Mr. Stewart's resignation as Secretary of the Treasury. The following Cabinet information, given by the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent yesterday, will be found interesting:—

The professional politicians are attempting to take advantage of this temporary embarrassment of the President to aid themselves in their schemes. They argue that Grant has blundered fearfully, and hereafter he must consult with them, or he may again fall into a more serious *faux pas*, which would be humiliating in the extreme. With this view, a number of prominent New York politicians are trying to control the President in the selection of a successor to Mr. Stewart. They say New York must have the Treasury, and they think Mr. Stewart or his friends should be allowed the privilege of naming the man. Several prominent citizens of New York are mentioned in this connection, whose names I shall not mention, as they stand no possible chance of being selected. It is conceded that the offer made to ex-Governor Boutwell of the portfolio of the Treasury, in the event of Mr. Stewart's being unable to qualify, will not be withdrawn, and if he accepts the nomination will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

Governor Boutwell's acceptance of the office, it is understood, will necessitate the withdrawal of Judge Hoar from the Attorney-Generalship, as the President is adverse to having two men in his Cabinet from the same State. Judge Hoar arrived here to-night, and is the guest of ex-Attorney-General Evarts. He has been in consultation with the President, but the result is not known. Should he be compelled to retire, it is thought either Lyman Tremaine or Edwards Pierrepont will succeed him. Other changes will be made in the Cabinet before many days—maybe to-morrow.

Mr. Washburne seems determined not to remain in the State Department. It is intimated to-night that he will withdraw to-morrow, and his nomination as Minister to France will be sent to the Senate immediately. As to his successor in the State Department, there is nothing definitely known. The position was tendered to the Hon. James F. Wilson, ex-member of the House from Iowa, and he refused to accept it, but his friends say that he may be yet induced to accept the position.

Should Judge Hoar be compelled to retire from the Cabinet, he will be offered a foreign mission; or, when the bill for the reorganization of the United States Supreme Court, which retires Justices Nelson and Grier, becomes a law, Judge Hoar will be appointed to the Supreme Court.

THE DEED OF TRANSFER.

This morning, according to the previously expressed purpose of Mr. Stewart, he prepared and executed a transfer in the following form of his entire interest in the profits of the business of A. T. Stewart & Co., during his official term, to be applied to charitable purposes, of which the following is a copy:—

This agreement, made and entered into this 9th day of March, 1869, between Alexander T. Stewart, of the city and State of New York, merchant, of the first part; and William B. Astor, James Brown, William E. Dodge, James T. Roosevelt, and Henry Hilton, also of said city, parties of the second part.

Whereas, The said Stewart was on the 5th day of March, 1869, duly nominated by the President of the United States to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, which nomination was, on the same day, confirmed by the Senate of the United States; and whereas, the said Stewart is about to accept and enter upon the duties of said office; and

Whereas, He has been and now is a member of the firm of Alexander T. Stewart & Company, is concerned and interested in carrying on the business of trade and commerce both in the United States and in foreign countries; therefore, it is deemed to be requisite under the provisions of the laws of the United States that he, the said Stewart, before accepting the said appointment and entering upon the duties o said office, should cease to be directly or indirectly concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, and to which provision and requirements of law he is desirous in all respects to conform. Now, therefore, this agreement witnesseth, that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the premises and of the sum of $1 to him paid by the parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said parties of the second part, and to the survivors and survivor of them, all gains and profits which said party of the first part shall or may be entitled to as a member of the firm of Alexander T. Stewart & Co., and arising from the said firm carrying on its trade or business, for and during the period of time said party of the first part shall occupy said office of Secretary of the Treasury. Vesting in the said parties of the second part and the survivors or survivor of them, full and absolute right and title to said gains and profits and the disposition thereof, requesting and desiring, however, that they will faithfully apply and devote the same to such public or private charities or charitable objects and purposes as to them may seem best; but it being distinctly understood that the request shall in no wise affect the force and effect of the transfer hereby made. Finally, the said party of the first part does hereby covenant and agree to make, execute, and deliver such further assurances and writings as may be advised or devised by the parties of the second part to more fully or satisfactorily effectuate the objects or purposes herein expressed.

In witness hereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

[SEAL.] ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
NOAH DAVIS.

We the undersigned parties of the second part to the foregoing instrument, hereby accept the transfer therein made, and do declare, that all moneys which we may derive or receive therefrom we will devote and faithfully apply to charitable uses and purposes.

Witness our hands:
WILLIAM B. ASTOR, WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JAMES BROWN, JAMES T. ROOSEVELT,
HENRY HILTON.

This document was drawn by Judge Hilton and Judge Davis (the latter a member of the House from New York), in connection with other legal gentlemen. Upon the execution of the document it was delivered in the presence of Judge Davis, who witnessed it. After this was done, Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton, by appointment, visited President Grant, at the Executive Mansion, this afternoon. When the transfer was proposed yesterday by Mr. Stewart, President Grant approved of it, provided it could be done to meet the legal objections, and expressed his high appreciation of Mr. Stewart's purpose, but at the same time, he said, he felt scarcely warranted in doing so, because Mr. Stewart would have to make so great a sacrifice. And not only at this time, but in the evening he expressed himself to the same effect to many members of Congress who called upon him with reference to the Secretaryship. In this way publicity was given to Mr. Stewart's purpose. The consequence of this has led to many expressions of opinion, concurring in the view that although this would meet the letter of the statute, it might possibly be construed into an evasion of its spirit. Under these circumstances Mr. Stewart was prepared for either emergency, and having reflected upon the matter, he determined to leave the question to the result of a conference with the President.

Judge Hoar.

Says the New York *Times'* Washington writer yesterday:—

Judge Hoar arrived this evening and called on General Grant. What determination, if any was reached has not transpired. General Grant said to-night, there would not be two members from Massachusetts and, if the contingency is avoided, then Mr. Boutwell's name seems most positively fixed in his intentions. But, in the meantime, Mr. Stewart, who was going home in the morning, will delay for another day, and has an engagement with the President to-morrow morning. The understanding is, therefore, that there is no positive decision reached to-night. The interview with Mr. Stewart in the morning may possibly put a fresh complexion on affairs. General Grant seems to have discovered that he is after all in a contest with the politicians. The difficulty will be settled finally to-morrow, without doubt.

LATER—MIDNIGHT.—This is the situation at this hour, and is reliable and positive.

Judge Chase.

The statement in the Washington despatches of one of our contemporaries, to the effect that Chief Justice Chase was among the best legal authority who had given opinions on the subject of Mr. Stewart's qualification as Secretary of the Treasury, does Mr. Chase great injustice. The correspondent should have known that the giving of an opinion by the Chief Justice on any case likely to come before him would subject him to impeachment and removal from office.

Cabinet Meeting To-day.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says that a special Cabinet meeting is called to-day at noon. A number of nominations for foreign missions are to be submitted and then sent to the Senate. Washburne goes to France; Bancroft will remain at Berlin; Motley will be returned to Austria, and Governor Curtin will be offered the mission to either Russia or Italy. No one has been fixed upon yet for the mission to England. Several prominent persons are suggested, but General Grant to-day had not decided upon the one whom he should select.

THE IRON-CLADS.

The Peruvian Government Said to Have Been Swindled.

The N. Y. *Times'* Lima (Peru, S. A.) correspondent writes:—

Immense excitement has been occasioned in Lima by the last news received by steamer, of the "swindling" operation that has victimized the Peruvian Government in the late purchase of the new iron-clads for service here from the United States. These two monitors cost Peru $1,500,000, and after innumerable delays and expenses have been declared unseaworthy and unfit for naval use unless thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt. President Balta has ordered the Minister of War on no account to permit the lives of his officers and men to be jeopardized by coming out to Peru in vessels so unsafe. A careful survey and examination made of these vessels by Captains Muer and Tillería, of the Peruvian navy, and Captains Dubois and Gillespie, fleet pilots, show that not only are the wooden decks badly decayed, but even the very beams themselves, so that the iron-clads could not stand a sea voyage. They have therefore been ordered by our Secretary of the Navy to Pensacola, for thorough repairs. The greatest indignation is openly expressed by Peruvians against the United States, for selling them worthless vessels, at so fabulous a price. They do not seem to me to be so very old as to be in such a state of decay—the Atahualpa being built in Cincinnati by Swift & Co. no later than 1865, and the Manco Capac by the same firm in 1866. The Peruvian Minister at home, Senor Garcia y Garcia has had numerous troubles to contend with ever since the fitting out of the fleet at New Orleans. He writes to President Balta that "no sooner had Secretary Seward's diplomacy crushed the efforts of Collector Fuller to prevent the sailing of the fleet, than the discovery is made, on the very eve of sailing, that the Atahualpa (late Oneota) and Manco Capac (late Catawba) are pronounced unfit for sea, and must be detained a month or so for repairs." He also complains that the crew, who had been shipped in New York for a year's service, and paid two months' wages in advance, had been interfered with by interested parties, and, under the impression conveyed to them that the fleet was destined for service in Spain, and not coming to Peru, they (the crew) mutinied, and the Minister, instead of responding to the writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the crew, discharged the old crew and shipped a new one. On hearing the falsity of the report, a number of the old crew wished to reship, but were not permitted to do so. He also complains that when purchased the iron-clads were represented as being in complete condition. This information has made the Peruvians here very bitter against the United States. The Atahualpa and Manco Capac are named after two celebrated Incas, noted for their persistent battlings against Peru's greatest enemy, Spain. Captain Dubois, the American commander, was formerly of the Albatross, under Farragut, and he has just taken out the ram Stonewall to Japan. The engineers and ensigns are also Americans. Senor Garcia y Garcia reports a Spanish man-of war (Spanish) cruising off Southwest Pass. Peruvians here say, with a shrug of the shoulders. "Let them watch them; they dare not attack us." With an immense accent on the last word. Two of the leading officers of the monitors are sons of President Balta—all of them hailing from the "first families" in Peru, and having in some way distinguished themselves in contests against Spain, either at Chili or in Peru. Commodore Mariategin is a Peruvian of great bravery and coolness under difficulties. All the other officers in the fleet are Peruvians, with the exception of the fleet pilots and American engineers and ensigns previously mentioned.

FLORIDA.

A County Clerk Killed and a State Senator Wounded.

From the Jacksonville Union, March 4.

We have received the following despatch from a reliable source:—

TALLAHASSEE, March 2.—We learn by a gentleman from Marianna, Jackson county, that on Thursday evening last, as Dr. J. L. Finlayson, Clerk of that county, and Senator Furman were walking home from the Clerk's office, an assassin concealed behind a tree fired a charge of buckshot at them, killing Dr. Finlayson (a shot entering his brain) and seriously wounding Mr. Furman in the neck. His situation is said to be very critical. As yet the murderer is not known to the public.

Dr. Finlayson was a Southern loyalist, a young, active, and energetic man, and for several years past has been one of the leading, and consequently one of the most obnoxious, radicals in Jackson county. He was appointed clerk of the court by Governor Reed last summer, and has discharged the duties of that office in a prompt and satisfactory manner. His life has been frequently threatened.

Major Purnath, who is a native of Pennsylvania, and consequently a "carpet-bagger," has resided in Marianna since the close of the war, and has been identified with the Republican party of this State since its organization. He has taken a leading and honorable part in the work of reconstruction, and in the State Legislature since our readmission to the Union. In May last he was elected State Senator from Jackson county, and immediately took a leading position in the Senate. In August he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Reed, but declined the position in favor of the appointment of a colored man, and accepted the office of County Judge of Jackson county. In November last he resigned his judgeship, and was unanimously re-elected to the Senate, and last month he was appointed by Governor Reed one of the commissioners on the part of Florida to confer with the commissioners from Alabama relative to the cession of West Florida to that State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State Election—Grand Triumph of Republicanism.

Says a despatch written from Concord, N. H., at a late hour last night:—

The Democrats of the old Granite State have just received their annual defeat at the polls, not having been able to recover from their rout in 1855 on the Know-Nothing issue. The candidates for Governor to-day were the Hon. Onslow Stearns, of Concord, and General John Bedel, of Bath. Mr. Stearns is a gentleman closely allied to the leading railroads and commercial interests of New England, being President of the Northern Railroad of this State and the Old Colony Railroad of Massachusetts. He is about fifty-five years of age, and never largely entered into politics, except as a silent, reflective worker in the Republican ranks. Two years ago he was the rival candidate of General Walter Harriman in the Republican Convention, and came near receiving the nomination, which he gracefully yielded to General Harriman.

At the last State Convention he was rewarded with the unanimous nomination, and is elected to-day by a largely increased majority over last year. The Manchester *Mirror*, Republican, last year opposed the nomination of Mr. Stearns bitterly, and gave circulation to numerous scurrilous articles concerning him, which have been reproduced by the Democrats this year, and circulated throughout the State. These editorials reflected only upon Mr. Stearns' railroad management, as his personal integrity is unquestioned. The opposition, too, relied largely upon local and conflicting railroad interests to defeat him, but reckoned without their host.

The Democratic Gubernatorial candidate was Brevet Brigadier-General John Bedel, of Bath. He has never been a politician until he consented to be defeated last fall on the Seymour ticket. He earned a good record in the war, going out as Major of one of the earliest New Hampshire regiments. In all the characteristics of a gentleman he is unimpeachable also, and he has foolishly sacrificed his well deserved laurels to-day by leading the Copperhead van.

The vote thrown to-day will fall about 3000 short of the Republican strength, but gives them the State by about 4000 majority. Returns from one hundred and seventy towns indicate this.

The New Congressmen.

Mr. Jacob H. Ela, of the First district, is a native of Rochester, N. H., where he was born in 1820. He learned the printing business but abandoned it for agricultural pursuits. He has been several times a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, and was for a short time United States Marshal. As a member of Congress he has served with great usefulness on the Printing Committee.

Mr. Stevens, of the Second district, is a native of Derry, N. H., and is by profession a lawyer: has served six terms in the New Hampshire Legislature; entered the Union army as major in 1861, and left the service a brevet brigadier-general.

Jacob Benton, re-elected from the Third district, is a native of Vermont, was formerly a successful teacher, then a lawyer. He has served three or four terms in the Legislature of his adopted State, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1860.

THE COTTON CROP.

Its Past, Present, and Future.

The crop of cotton to be raised in the United States cannot, for at least several years, exceed two and a half million bales, and for the present year the indications point to a much smaller figure. It is an alarming fact that throughout middle Alabama the planters are from two to three weeks behind with their work, and the season is too far advanced for them to remedy this evil.

On quite a large number of the plantations no hands have been employed, and of course no work has been done, while on a majority of them the number of hands employed is wholly inadequate to the cultivation of the land.

The freedmen to a very damaging extent have thus far refused to contract, and excessive rains have rendered farm work wholly impracticable. Under all the circumstances, it would be almost a miracle to see a crop of two million bales this year.

In view of the future prospect of cotton as glanced at above, it becomes a matter of serious interest both to the producer and customer to study carefully the question of supply and demand. The entire visible supply of cotton in the world on the 5th of February, 1869, was 1,300,000 bales. In 1868 it was 1,500,000, and in 1867 it was 1,700,000. It would seem apparent from the above that while the world has been producing as much cotton as we can hope to produce for at least several years to come, the consumption has been continually gaining upon production, and, as shown above, caused a reduction of stocks to the extent of 400,000 bales in two years.

The American crop of 1867 was say 2,400,000. Admitting that the crop of 1868 shows as many bales (which we hold is an error of 200,000), the difference in the weight of bales this year and last will reduce the estimate about 100,000 bales.

In 1867 the planter had every inducement to make heavy bales. In 1868 the case was reversed, and the crop of 1868 will show a diminished weight of at least thirty pounds per bale.

The spinners at Manchester hold to-day 120,000 bales less than one year ago. This reduction of their stock has been caused by their persistent refusal to enter the markets for supply, hoping by this means to force down prices, but thus far they have only succeeded in reducing the price about ½ of a penny from the highest point.

The receipts at the United States ports for the month of February show a falling off, as compared with last year, of say 118,000, and this disparity will continue. So we naturally conclude the entire stocks now held in American ports added to receipts yet to come in will not give an aggregate supply of American cotton of 900,000 bales for the remainder of the year.

We exported last year say 1,650,000 bales. Thus far this year we have exported say 850,000. If we furnish to Europe this year as much as last, we will have left for American spinners less than 100,000 bales.

From the most reliable statistics we think the consumption by American mills, this year, will reach at least 1,100,000 bales, of which not more than 600,000 bales have been taken by them. If this is true, and the American spinners take 500,000 needed by them, we will have but about 350,000 bales for export (having 50,000 bales for stock), thus leaving us short in our export this year, as compared with last, about 450,000 bales. This, too, in the face of the fact that, while we exported last year say 450,000 bales more than we possibly can this year, the stock in Liverpool was reduced last year about 100,000 bales, showing that our exports of 1,650,000 bales last year were, to that extent, insufficient to meet the demand. It is not claimed by any one that the receipts this year, from India, Brazil, Egypt, or elsewhere, will be in excess of last year, while from America the European receipts will certainly be less by 400,000 bales.

In making the above estimates and suggestions we have taken as a basis of our calculation the popular idea contained in the cotton circulars usually received as authority. Our own opinion is that the crop of 1868 will be about 2,200,000. This opinion is induced by a personal knowledge of the almost entire exhaustion of the interior supply of cotton over a very extensive area of the cotton region, as shown by recent receipts.

The receipts at all the ports this week are about 40,000 bales, against 79,000 for the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of about 39,000 for the week as compared with last year. All the rivers tributary to New Orleans were open to navigation one month earlier this year than last, and the continued high prices, added to the necessities of the cotton planters of the West, have made them free sellers. The present material falling off in receipts at that port indicates unmistakably an exhaustion of supply.

The receipts up to this date, including overland shipments direct to the manufacturers, amount to say 1,900,000 bales. In 1867 the receipts after this date were about 300,000 bales. The receipts for the past three weeks have fallen off about 20,000 bales as compared with the corresponding period of 1867. We take the year 1867 as a criterion, for the reason that we are this year at least three weeks ahead of last year in receipts, and hence a comparison will not hold.

The continued wet weather has facilitated the shipments of cotton, while it has retarded labor upon the plantations. All things considered, we are fully convinced that the estimates of the crop of 1868 are greatly above the mark, and that 2,200,000 will cover the crop. One other idea, and we will leave practical men to draw their own conclusions. At present prices there will be near 200,000 bales held over by the planters against say 42,000 last year, thus reducing the supply to that extent.—*Selma Times.*

PEABODY.

Report of the Trustees of his Gifts to the Poor.

The following is a summary of the statement of the trustees of Mr. Peabody's gifts to the poor of London:—

"The original fund of £150,000 has been increased by rents and interest on unexpended capital to the extent of £23,313 9s. 3d., making the sum total at the end of December, 1838, £173,313 9s. 3d. in land, buildings, and cash in hand.

"During the year 1868 a fourth range of buildings was erected, containing 235 rooms, fully occupied by 389 individuals. There is a large list of applications for future vacancies. The total population of all the buildings now completed by the trustees is 1971. These compose the families of workingmen, whose average wages are rather under twenty one shillings a week. There are no restrictions on the entire freedom of action of the tenants. And there is an entire exemption from endemic diseases and complaints incident to low and crowded localities. The trustees have possessed themselves of two other sites, at Chelsea and Bermondsey, and are devising plans for the erection of buildings thereon and elsewhere.

"There was a second gift of £100,000 made in January, 1866, which will be available in July next. And to this second trust deed Mr. Peabody added on December 5, 1868, another £100,000, which makes the entire amount of Mr. Peabody's gifts to the poor of London £350 000. The cost of the general management of the funds during the year was—for salaries, printing, stationery, etc., £271 10s. 6d. The trustees say that by far the most serious item of expense is that for local and parochial taxes, amounting to £744 10s. 3d. per annum, a charge which, they regret to say, is still increasing, and which injuriously interferes with their means of usefulness."

MRS. LINCOLN.

Her European Tour—Reminiscences.

Mrs. Lincoln is at Frankfort with her son, who is at school. She lives at one of the public hotels in a very plain and unpretending style, occupying a room in the third story, keeping very much to herself, and having the reputation of being very industrious. She is quite economical, and, if appearances do not mislead, she has no more funds than are necessary to make her comfortable. To Americans she speaks very freely of the good President, her husband, and always with tears. Two periods of the Presidential career of Mr. Lincoln she alludes to with great feeling. The one covers the last day he spent in Springfield before he first started for Washington. The other is connected with the last day of Mr. Lincoln's life. He had a presentiment when he left his house at Springfield that he should never enter it again. He was tender, but very sad in all his farewells to his neighbors. When he got into his carriage to go to the station he gave the old homestead, where he had passed so many happy hours of his life, a long, fond, lingering look. Turning to his wife he said, "My dear, take a good look at the old house. We shall never live in it again—never." He leaned back in his carriage, and was silent till he reached the station. The day on which Mr. Lincoln was shot he seemed very sad and worn down. Before he left the breakfast table Mrs. Lincoln said to him:—"You need rest, you are exhausted. Promise me that you will ride with me this afternoon at three o'clock," and he promised. Mrs. Lincoln said:—"Shall I invite some friends to go with us?" He said:—"No; let us go alone." He was uncommonly tender during the whole ride; spoke of their pleasant home in Springfield; their early struggles; the death of their children; the noble men who had died in battle; and the dear friends they had left behind. He seemed like one on the Western slope and nearing the going down of the sun, whose joys and the friends of his youth were clustering around him. The rest of the story the world knows by heart. Whatever may have been thought of Mrs. Lincoln during the heat and conflict of the Rebellion, she has won on this side of the water only friends by her ladylike and retired conduct. The best friends of America here think she has been treated rather harshly. Military men are unanimous in the opinion that she is entitled to a pension as much as any soldier's widow, for by our Constitution the President is the head of the army, and he fell in the cause of his country.—*Cor. Boston Journal.*

The Constitutional Amendment.

The constitutional amendment is now before the Legislature, having been formally communicated to that body by the Governor last evening. It will, of course, be ratified, but whether or not we will have a lengthy debate thereon remains to be seen. Our Democratic opponents are of course prepared to resort to any means to defeat the measure, and we would not be surprised, if a vote is deferred until the ordinary and usual business before the Legislature is disposed of, to see a withdrawal of these men to leave both houses without a quorum, as has already been done in another State to accomplish a similar object. Hence, it well behooves the Republicans of the Legislature to act promptly on this subject, and make the amendment the order of the day until it is disposed of. Indeed it is so well understood that it could be passed, with great justice to all concerned, without discussion.—*Harrisburg State Guard.*

Frozen to Death.

On Saturday night last a man by the name of David Smith, living with his son near Willow Grove, in Kent county, was frozen to death while returning home in an intoxicated condition. He was seen at a late hour at night returning homeward, and it is supposed that after he arrived at the road leading to his house he got off the cart to open the gate, which he succeeded in opening and shutting, but not being able to regain his place in the cart sank down on the ground, where he was found next morning with life extinct. He was a man about fifty-five years of age, and a widower, his wife having died about two years before.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	160¾	Western Union T.	37¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	35¾	Cleveland and Tol.	104½
Phil. and Read. R.	92	Tol. & Wabash R.	66¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	97½	Mil. & St. P. com.	86¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¼	Mil. & St. P. pref.	78¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¾	Adam Express Co	62¼
Chic. and N. W. prf.	91¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31
Chi. and R. I. R.	128¾	United States Exp.	58
Pa. F. W. and Chi.	118½	Gold	131¾
Pa. M. S. Co.	100¾	Market steady.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Johnson on His Way Homeward—His Reception in Baltimore To-morrow.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Andrew Johnson's Reception To-morrow—Disaster in a School House.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—The committee for the Andrew Johnson reception to-morrow have arranged a grand affair, with a procession of the police, firemen, city officials, citizens, etc., to go through all the prominent streets to the hall at the Merchants' Exchange, where Johnson will receive his friends in the rotunda, and then dine at Barnum's. He is also to have a grand escort of Swann's militia. The Courts are adjourned, and business will be partially suspended.

On Wednesday last the sudden explosion of a stove in the public school house in Baltimore county occurred whilst the children were gathered around it. Two little girls named Proctor, aged five and ten years, were so dreadfully burned as to render their recovery hopeless. There were five or six others injured also. It is supposed that some heartless person had secreted powder in the stove for the purpose of causing such a catastrophe.

Maine Senate.

AUGUSTA, March 10.—The Senate refused to pass the Constabulary act to-day, by a vote of 12 to 14.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 10—A. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for account. United States 5-20s, 82¾. American stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 24½; Illinois Central, 97; Great Western, 32½.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 6th inst., since last report, 60,000 bales.

Corn, 31s. for old and 29s. for new.

LONDON, March 10—A. M.—Linseed oil, £29 15s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 10—P. M.—United States 5-20s, 82¾. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 24½; Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—P. M.—Cotton quiet. The sales will not exceed 8000 bales.

LONDON, March 10—P. M.—Linseed oil, £30.

HAVRE, March 10.—Cotton opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Brennan and Michael Brennan, charged with larceny as bailee of a gold watch belonging to Henry Thomas, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, William M. Bull, Esq., and Colonel Dechert represented the prosecution, and James Heverin and T. P. Ransford, Esqs., appeared for the defense.

John W. Carter pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of cigars having been caught in the act of stealing them from a store.

David Wible pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a large quantity of lead pipe belonging to William Knauss. It was testified that he broke open Mr. Knauss' plumbing shop and stole away the pipe in the morning before the hands had gone to work. He had worked for the gentleman several years ago.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood—Weinsheimer vs. the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. An action to recover for injuries sustained by plaintiff in a collision between defendant's train of cars and another. Before reported. The defense contended that there was no lack of precaution on their part, but that the plaintiff was guilty of negligence in standing upon the platform when the train was about starting. On trial [redacted]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, March 10, 1869.

Money, as we have noticed for several days past, continues in steady demand, but the rates are without change. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent., the former rate on Government bonds. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@12 per cent. per annum.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices generally were rather firmer. Government securities continue in steady demand for investment. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101@101¼, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were firmly held. Reading sold at 46 1-16@46¼, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼@57¾, an advance of ⅛; and Camden and Amboy at 122½@123, no change; 69 was bid for Norristown; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 38 for Elmira preferred; 10 for Catawissa common; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Green and Coates sold at 38. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 12 for Hestonville; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½, no change. 160 was bid for Philadelphia; 110 for Northern Liberties; 115 for Southwark; 115 for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; and 74 for City.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29½ for Lehigh Navigation; 64 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 St. Louis Wat. L.	102¾	9 sh Penna R.	57¼
$1000 do	102½	100 do	880. 57⅛
$1000 Pa Cp 6s	92¾	100 do	57⅛
$10000 Penna R 1 m 6s	89	5 do	57⅛
$2000 W Jersey 6s, c.	89¼	100 do	85. 57½
$5000 City 6s, new, 6s	101¾	100 do	10. 57¾
$2200 do	10. 101	200 sh Read R.	15. 46⅝
$800 Leh 6s, gold	90½	100 do	b10. 46⅝
85 sh Mech Bk	8. 31¼	100 do	b30. 46 3-16
22 sh C & Am	122	100 do	b1. 46⅛
10 do	123¾	100 do	b5. 46⅛
50 sh Gr & Coates	38	100 do	s30. 46 1-16
10 sh Penna R.	57¾		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131½	11·20 A. M.	131¾
10·02 "	131¾	11·30 "	131¾
11·00 "	131¾	11·31 "	131¾
11 05 "	131¾	12 M.	131¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116¼; 5-20s of 1862, 118¼@118¾; 5-20s, 1864, 114¼@114¾; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 116¼@116¾; July, 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., 1867, 112¾@113; do. 1868, 112¾@113; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 131¾. Union Pacific bonds, 101¾@102¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¾@116; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 118¼@118¾; do., 1864, 114¼@114¾; do., 1865, 116¼@116¾; do. July, 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. July, 1867, 112¾@112¾; do. 1868, 112¾@112¾; 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-26. Gold, 131¾@131¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116¼; do. 1862, 118¾@118¾; do., 1864, 114¼@114¾; do., 1865, 116¾@116¾; do. 1865, new, 112¾@112¾; do., 1867, new, 112¾@112¾; do., 1868, 112¾@112¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¾@105¾; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101¾@102; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131¼@131¾; Silver, 125@126¾.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Money was a shade more active, but borrowers were accommodated at the full legal rate on both Government and miscellaneous collaterals. Exceptions on the pledge of the former kind of securities are reported at six per cent. The observance of the new law with reference to the certification of checks has created a great deal of annoyance, but has not prevented the bankers and brokers from carrying on their business as usual. Nearly all the banks insisted to-day upon being obedient to its provisions. The exceptions intend to wait for official ratification from Washington. Where accommodation is not thus directly afforded a number of expedients are resorted to. Some of the banks endorse 'accepted' instead of 'certified.' Others again make loans to their customers at the rate of one per cent. per annum, covering an amount averaging the daily sum usually certified to. In other cases checks to this amount drawn on a different bank are deposited, and the balance made good or the check redeemed before the close of business. The law is a senseless and useless one. It is of no possible benefit to the community. The only persons in danger from this system of certification are the stockholders of the bank, who certainly should have the privilege of managing their affairs as seems best to them. A loss resulting from the failure of the drawer of a certified check to make good his account would not fall upon the note-holders or upon the public, but simply upon the stockholders who entrust the matter of certification to their cashier or some special officer. The present Congress would do a good act in immediately repealing the law."

From the Tribune.

"Money works steadily at 7 per cent. on call. The inactive state of the stock market has withdrawn a large number of brokers from the market as borrowers. Considerable amounts continue to be borrowed for 60 and 90 days by the cliques, in order to be prepared for an emergency, and from present appearances it would seem that they had supplied themselves with all the money they will require until the current of funds will be towards this point. So far no money has been returned from the South, and considerable amounts continue to find their way West; but on the opening of navigation the crops will commence to be moved to market and sold, as the farmers are now convinced that it is useless to expect the high prices for which they have been held through the winter."

STRONG arguments in favor of the First Mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as an investment, may be found in the bill to strengthen the public credit, which passed both houses of Congress on the 3d instant. In declaring that the faith of the United States is pledged to the payment of all national obligations in coin (except where other method of payment was expressly stipulated in the authorizing law), the foundation is laid for future loans at low rates of interest—not to exceed, probably, 4 to 4½ per cent. Hence, no further Government bonds will be issued bearing as high interest as those now outstanding, and the latter will be retired as the time arrives within which they may be redeemed. The Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on the other hand, will pay 6 per cent. in gold *for thirty years to come*, their security or terms of payment being beyond the influence of any future political action. As Government bonds may now be exchanged for Union Pacifics, at a profit of from $120 to $170 each, the double profit of purchasing and holding the latter is apparent.

Again, the bill, by legalizing coin contracts, strengthens these First Mortgage Bonds, which, by special contract between the financial officers of the Company and the Trustees of the Bondholders, are made payable, principal and interest, in gold. This contract is thus made, beyond question, of legal obligation.

The Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds (for $1000 each, and accrued interest in currency) are for sale in this city by Messrs. DeHaven & Brother and Painter & Co., of whom full descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.—The Flour market presents no new features, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5 25@5 50 for superfine; $6@6 50 for extras; $6 75@7 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $7 50@9 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do., and $9 75@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7 25@7 50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is greatly depressed, and there is very little demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 2000 bushels red at $1 02½@1 75, and 400 bushels choice white at $2 07. Rye is steady at $1 50 per bushel for Western. Corn is less active. Sales of 6200 bushels yellow at 92@93c. Oats are in fair request, with sales of Western at 74@75c, and Pennsylvania at 64@73c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $59 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 200 bushels sold at $9 90@10 12½; Timothy may be quoted at $2 35@2 50, and Flaxseed at $2 60@2 65.

Whisky is dull and nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Stocks steady. Gold, 131¾. Exchange, 108¾; 5-20s, 1862, 118½; do. 1864, 114¾; do. 1865, 116½; new, 112½; 1867, 112½; 10-40s, 105¾; Virginia 6s, 60¾; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Company, 60¾; Cumberland preferred, 37; New York Central, 198½; Reading, 91¾; Hudson River, 141; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 97¾; Illinois Central, 140¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 108½; Chicago and Rock Island, 129; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118¾.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 10—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, March 10.—Steamship City of Antwer

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Relations with England.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The moment is appropriate for us to consider how we stand with our commercial rivals across the water. That we are upon the eve of an exciting diplomatic, if not warlike, contest with Great Britain we have little doubt. The unfortunate accrediting of Reverdy Johnson to the Court of St. James appears only to have opened the Alabama wounds afresh, and has led our people to again reflect upon the wrongs and outrages committed against us when we were struggling for national existence. To say that the privateers which were launched against us during our war escaped from the interdict of English law is only to argue that the boasted laws of England are a farce; and so they were, in all that tended to honorable action towards us during our Rebellion. The English people were almost a unit, from bootblack to lord, for the destruction of the republicanism of North America and this whole continent. How, then, could the laws be enforced, when all England forbade their execution? England, therefore, cannot expect us to judge of our relations with her through certain written but dormant codes, but, rather, through the national impulse, which, for the time being, sets all codes aside. We have simply to base our whole future action upon the Alabama claims upon this idea, and settle the whole matter as if England had boldly declared war against us, instead of striking, Spaniardlike and snakelike, without previous notice.

While settling the Alabama claims, there is another item to which we wish to draw the attention of our Government. This refers to the island of Nassau. It is a strategic point in the hands of England which, in case of any internal or foreign trouble we may have, may do us immense damage. We well remember what a thorn it was in our side during our late war; how it swarmed with blockade-runners; how it was virtually a point of active operations against us, and how the South received from it immense war supplies to assist them in the attempted overthrow of our Government. This island should be in no other hands than our own. We require it as a picket post for the guarding of our Atlantic coast. The Alabama claims should not be settled without including this question.

We must also indicate some policy with reference to Canada; for Canada was also a nest of conspirators and a base of operations against us under the almost open protection of the English element there. Who will give us a good war speech in Congress upon the question of our relations with England? We want a speech with a solid ring to it that will wake them up a little on the other side of the water.

Grant in the Wilderness Again.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Grant is in again. He has plunged in rather than advanced with what the knowing ones regard as "due circumspection;" but now, as in 1864, there is this great fact in his favor, that what was most necessary was that he should begin. In 1864 Grant had the enemy in front posted no one on our side knew exactly where or how, his dispositions hidden in the shadow of a jungle, and behind Grant the people were expecting of him only to go ahead and win. He went ahead accordingly, and he won—not at once—not in the way your hero wins in a romance, but after labor that might have worn the soul out of Sisyphus himself. His success was splendid and complete at last, and filled the cup of the nation's hope. Only the other day he was morally in the same place: at the edge of a wilderness denser to him than the Virginia forest—the wilderness of political usage, routine, trickery, and intrigue, all the paths of which are held by the public enemy—the politicians of every stripe, the Treasury rings, the lobby jobbers, the nigger shriekers, and the whisky thieves. The thing the country had made him President for was to go ahead, and he went slashing into the jungle. They say his first step was a blunder. The first step is to be judged when we know the last. The first step has brought him into the midst of the fight. In other times blundering was generally done with when Grant got there, and the step into the fight was one fruitful of promise to the country. We anticipate the best results from the simple fact that Grant is doing what he was made President for—going straight ahead where the politicians stand in his way. Once this grand action opened, who can doubt how it will close when he remembers that what was begun in the Wilderness was finished at Appomattox Court House?

Agreement on an Important Point.

From the N. Y. Times.

The popular judgment on the debt question and the question of resumption has been admirably expressed by the President. Maintain inviolate the national credit, but while respecting the rights of the creditor, let not the interests of the debtor be overlooked. Neither honor nor expediency requires that the national energies be overstrained to pay obligations in advance of their maturity. True wisdom, meanwhile, dictates the reduction of fiscal burdens, and such an acquisition of financial strength as shall by natural agencies restore specie payments. When greenbacks are as good as gold the management of the debt will be comparatively easy; but resumption must come through the growth of trade, the development of industry, and the prudent administration of financial affairs—not from enactments conceived in the exclusive interest of the creditor class, and the operations of which would be fraught with disaster to all else.

These are the general ideas to which the President has given his sanction, and they are in harmony with the action of the House in the late session. So far as the debt is concerned they accord literally with the terms of the Public Credit bill, as reported from the final committee of conference. The first section, after solemnly pledging the faith of the Government to redeem its bonds with coin, sets forth this important proviso:—

"But none of said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be paid or redeemed before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States, bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed, can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for redemption of United States notes in coin."

That is to say, there shall be no precipitancy in the matter of reducing the debt. To do it is a duty not to be evaded, when the country shall be in a condition to fulfil it; but it is not at present in such a condition, nor will it be until, by a gradual and natural process, the specie standard be reached. When a state of healthy business prosperity be again attained, we shall be ready to talk of paying off debt. Till then be quiet.

True, by the section we have cited, "the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable moment, for redemption of United States notes in coin." But there is in this nothing at variance with the doctrine of a gradual approach to resumption, as distinguished from those arbitrary and hurtful processes of which Senator Sherman's bill is a conspicuous illustration. The best provision which can be employed is "a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditures," as a means of relieving the taxpayers and improving the condition of the country. On this essential point we believe that harmony exists between the principles which General Grant aims at introducing into the administration of the Treasury, and the purposes to which a majority in Congress are substantially committed.

The Alabama Negotiations and the British Press.

From the N. Y. Times.

The hopeless tone in which they speak of the Alabama negotiations indicates that the British press, for the most part, despair of their future regarding Brother Jonathan, possibly, as a heady, intractable, and innately perverse or "contrary" young fellow, whose very waywardness bars the hope of reasonable settlement. Even the London *Times* mournfully says, "We have done our best; we have gone to the very verge—if we have not transgressed it—of national humiliation."

But is this so? Has the British Government "done its best?" On the contrary, it has been in the position for several years of vexatiously delaying settlement on ten thousand pretexts and excuses. We grant that the British press and the British public, so far as their voice has been heard in general meetings or otherwise, have mainly met the Alabama claims in the right spirit. And it is on this very ground that it has always appeared to us that, with such a national spirit manifest, the form of the treaty would hardly be likely to bar such a settlement as we desire. But when the British press or public affirms that "we have done our best," it is fair to say that "we" cannot say as much of the British Government, which is the only party officially known to the actual negotiations. For over three years that Government devoted itself, not to the business of paying, but to that of self-exculpation.

A man owes his neighbor a debt; and, with perhaps instinctive reluctance to pay, begins to show, instead, how unjust the claim is. His neighbor resorts to other means, and, when the debtor *is* ready to pay, there is an additional settlement required of legal costs, or what not. The analogy is not perfect, but sufficiently so to explain the position of the British Government. At the close of the war, Mr. Seward presented the bill of damages caused by the Alabama for Great Britain to pay. The London *Times* and most other papers admit that their Government is responsible, and if responsible now it certainly was then. Yet that Government, instead of paying, spent several years in showing why it should *not* pay. It thereby raised a variety of exciting questions regarding "English recognition of the Confederate States," and so forth, none of which were necessary to the payment of the bill. And when at last it consented to the arbitration of the whole matter, it in no terms admitted its responsibility for the debt.

Now, it is generally understood that the very submission of the Alabama claims to arbitrament is, probably, in effect, an admission of English responsibility for the Alabama's escape, and, on that theory, we have supported the project of a mixed commission. Nevertheless, when it comes to a question of whether the British Government has "done its best," we must suggest that something a good deal better for it, for Great Britain and for us, would have been to settle these claims at once, without raising a question—implied all the time, we admit—regarding British responsibility for Confederate recognition, which issue, when raised and urged, our people are quite as sensitive upon as the people of Great Britain.

Earl Russell and Lord Stanley took the ground that it would be humiliating to make the formal acknowledgment of responsibility now discussed. But it was they who put themselves in that predicament. Surely it would not have been humiliating to pay for the damage of a cruiser escaping from their ports by their own *laches*, any more than if we had had to compensate Spain for damages done by the Peruvian iron-clads which we succeeded in stopping. The English press and people mainly concede that the Alabama's damages ought to be paid; it could hardly, therefore, have been humiliating to pay them at the outset, without words, and without committing the nation to a position which *may* appear humiliating to withdraw from. The English Premier has found no difficulty in amending a "mistake" in the British view regarding the Rebellion, in a private letter to a friend in America, nor has Earl Russell, at a public banquet to Minister Adams, nor in a private conversation to Mr. Johnson—in which last the sins of the Government for the Alabama's escape were laid upon the shoulders of a sick and insane subordinate. But nothing of this concession of responsibility appears in the diplomatic correspondence or official documents; and hence we may insist that it is the British Ministers, rather than Brother Jonathan, who must be accounted responsible for that original delay of settlement which, we trust, sooner or later, and, at all events peacefully, will come.

The Pardoned Criminals Defrauded by Grant.

From the N. Y. World.

Whether the pardons issued by President Johnson during the last hours of his official life were wisely issued we doubt; but, if pardons of Jacob and Moses Dupuy were really issued in due form of law, as the administration organs all assert, confirming our own special despatches, and were sent by the President's order to Marshal Murray, or if pardons for Blaisdell, Eckel, and Alcock were delivered to them by order of the Executive, we do not quite see how they are to be revoked, unless the criminals reject the documents. The power of President Johnson in the premises is indisputable. His pardoning power was unlimited. For the offenses pardoned, the accused are beyond the reach of punishment of any kind. Perhaps a pardon, like a deed, requires a delivery and acceptance; and President Grant or Secretary Washburne may intend to claim that the pardons in the hands of Marshal Murray have not been *delivered*, and so can be withdrawn. But the criminals applied for them, and in response they were issued and sent to Murray as the person holding custody of the offenders. The contract between the President and the moving parties, according to the analogy of a deed, was complete when the former had done the act which set the latter free so far as the Government is concerned.

Besides, there is no law better settled than that an act within the jurisdiction of the President, lawfully done by him, cannot be revised by one of his successors. The contrary doctrine would give an endless succession of reviews and reversals, and there would be no security or stability of rights of property, of liberty, or life. The Supreme Court has decided over and over again that a head of a department has no right to review the decision of his predecessor allowing a credit, except to correct some error of mere calculation.

But what does Grant or Washburne or Rollins know about *the law?*

A Business Administration.

From the N. Y. World.

It is a pity that Mr. Grant does not grasp the idea that the Presidency is not a donation, but a trust, and that its functions are, therefore, to be exercised not so much on personal preferences as with an eye single to the good of the Republic. So far, it would seem that he regards the position as a candy cornucopia from which he is to extract a sugar-plum for the good boys who have given him some of their plum-cake; and accordingly it is that there is a keen point in holy Ben's reported jest, to the effect that John A. Griswold was not appointed "because he didn't subscribe enough."

Thus it will be remembered that Mr. Stewart was out early in favor of the present unhappy occupant of the White House, bled liberally for campaign purposes, and, even so late as the day before inauguration, was chief in that friendly delegation which presented Mr. Grant with a check for $65,000 and the title-deeds of the house that sum was supposed to have just purchased from him. Mr. Washburne's benefactions we all know. They could not possibly have been higher. They are those which a man owes to his creator. As for Mr. Borie, it is understood that his checks came so fast and full at the time of the October elections, when Pennsylvania, freighted with the fate of the Presidency, hung trembling in the balance, that Mr. Grant was led to seek the acquaintance of the liberal Frenchman who has just been remembered with the Navy.

Mr. Hoar's contributions, Mr. Cox's contributions, Mr. Creswell's contributions to this donation party do not precisely appear, but, if tendered, of two things we are sure: first, that they have not been forgotten; and, secondly, were not refused. This latter appears from the singular aptitude of Mr. Grant for taking anything and everything but advice. If a horse, good; thank you. If a house, still better, and thank you again. If another house, doubly indebted. If a $65,000 check, just the thing; let us have peace. But no advice. Rather have a horse.

Ex-President Johnson did other than this. When, on his accession, a handsome carriage and fine span of horses were sent him from this city, he declined to receive that or any other gift, deeming such procedure unbecoming in a Chief Magistrate; and yet what Mr. Johnson would not permit by inference, Mr. Grant openly manifests in deed.

Mexico.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The poet, statesman, or philosopher who originated the emblem of Mexico has a better right to invention than most of his compeers. The leopards of England are subjects of fierce controversy. The bees, the lilies, the imperial eagle, and the Gallic cock have been criticized without end, but the thorny points of the cactus on which is perched the Mexican bird and the serpent twined around him, are so clearly founded in truth that they defy criticism. From the day when Montezuma resigned his feather circlet to the iron hand of Cortes, the paths of Mexican dominion have been thorny, and the serpent, ignoring the weakness of the snake-in-the-grass policy, has been rampant and venomous. The last drama of the empire has hardly closed on the shuddering audience of the civilized world, when the curtain rises to a fresh oratorio of horrors. For the credit of humanity, and as an instalment of retributive justice which rarely manifests itself in so singular a manner, Miramon and Marquez perished in the last massacre. Probably neither of them in their last moments thought of the thousands they had murdered, though the ghost of the surgeon (a civilian), called from the bedside of the wounded soldier at Tacubaya whose arm he had just amputated, and shot without trial, then and there, in his shirt sleeves, in the square of the hospital, for tending Miramon's and Marquez's enemies, might have a moment spared them. But a greater than either is left behind, and, though past the age of ordinary men, is active to do mischief. Who, in America, has not execrated the name of Santa Anna? For years past, his life at the island of St. Thomas has been a byword. The snow-hill walls which hemmed in his garden at the top of the higher of the two pyramids which dominate that harbor, looked on scenes of oriental splendor and debauchery which served to "point a moral and adorn a tale." It was known that the General carried with him on his enforced retreat from his native country fabulous wealth, and the use he made of it was quite as unscrupulous as the means by which it had been raked together. He escaped immolation by the happiest accident during his last visit to Yucatan, though the ægis of American protection was never invoked for a more unworthy cause. Clinging to life by a very thread, with no human tie, for his children are almost incapable, Santa Anna is again using his wealth for the disturbance of Mexico and greedily stretching out a palsied hand for the glaive of armed power. Happily foreign intervention has been proved so fatal a mistake, its results have been invariably so disastrous, that all attempts in France and Spain have hitherto failed. A mock sympathy with the Cubans on the part of certain Mexicans seems to share the same fate, and Santa Anna is not destined to seize the occasion. But it is no wonder he calls "How long how long?" When will the measure of infamy be full in that unhappy country, ushered, as it was, into the family of nations as a new world counterbalancing the old in the imaginative dreams of independence and freedom indulged in by statesmen? Centuries of misrule, bad government, worse faith, public and private, have gradually produced one of the most degrading spectacles that the civilized world has yet seen. And all this amidst a wealth of material and physical riches such as requires a poet's pen to describe.

The Legal-tender Decisions.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Bronson against Rhodes, it is now well understood, determines in effect that the Legal-tender act of 1862 has no application to contracts made before its enactment. It is true that the Court might have put its decision upon the ground that the contract in that particular case called specifically for "gold coin," but only two of the eight judges rested their opinions upon that ground. Some criticism has been made upon this decision, under the supposition that it held the statute to be in part unconstitutional. This is a mistake. The Court wholly avoided the question of the constitutionality of the law, and placed its decision upon the ground that the law could not be presumed to have a retroactive effect.

It is a singular, or rather a noteworthy fact (for blunders in legislation are far from being singular), that the language of the statute is so vague as fully to justify this interpretation. It declares that the paper to be issued under it shall be "a legal tender for all debts," but does not specify debts antecedently contracted. Now it is a very old and well settled doctrine of the English courts (from which we derive all our rules of interpretation), that a statute shall never be construed as having a retroactive effect, unless that intention appears explicitly by the words of the statute. This is not a question of constitutional law, in the American sense of the phrase, because the British Parliament is not restricted by any written constitution. It is a rule which had its origin in a strong sense of the inherent injustice of retrospective laws, and it is firmly maintained by every court of justice.

The Court of Appeals in this State, in deciding the case of Meyer against Roosevelt (27 New York Reports, 400), which is the leading case upon this subject, did not consider this branch of the question, but assumed that the statute was meant to affect contracts previously existing, as well as those which should be afterwards made. The Supreme Court, in giving a purely prospective operation to the law, has declared no new doctrine, and, however disappointing the decision may be to those who have thus far delayed the payment of old debts, there can be no sound objection so it. We have little doubt that this decision foreshadows an ultimate determination that the entire legal-tender provision is unconstitutional. Indeed, we think that the Supreme Court is seeking, by this and similar decisions, to prepare the country for its final disposition of the whole subject. And prudent men will hasten to put their business upon such a footing as will enable them to meet such a decision without loss.

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Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

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ALSO, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREEN HOUSES AND FARMS.

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free, "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,

No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultura Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuthssm

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WILLIAM W. ALTER,

LEHIGH COAL,

Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.

Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,

Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tMTS

Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for families. Board, also, if desired. 2 17

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FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH RANDOLPH & CO

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Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FOR SALE,

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S

SIX PER CENT.

MORTGAGE BONDS.

Also Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company's SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. THE LEHIGH VALLEY OLD BONDS, SUBJECT TO TAX, EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX.

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3 3 10t Treasurer.

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No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

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Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

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Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of..... $134 17
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 141 62
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 107 92
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 121 68
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 90 42
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 100 42
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 101 17
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 104 17

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

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MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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STATIONERS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,

GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.

FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS.

ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

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PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 8

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,

N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastenings, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking,

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE.

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufactures. 7 15mw

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a car on the Union Passenger Railway was stoned by a crowd of boys at Somerset and Spring streets, and Mrs. Maharimy, a passenger, was severely injured.

—A female infant, apparently one year old, was found last night in the churchyard at Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets. It was taken in charge temporarily by one of the neighbors.

—Arthur Henry and Henry Smith had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon upon the charge of picking the pocket of David Shurlock of $10, while in a saloon on N. Third street. The accused was bound over for trial.

—About 5 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in a building at Thirteenth and Christian streets, which destroyed a portion of the roof. The flames were extinguished before they had effected much damage.

At 8 30 P. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the planing mill of Thomas Wallace, No. 1421 Spring Garden street. The damage was trifling.

—The Mayor yesterday made the following order:—The Chief of Police and two Lieutenants will constitute a board to which all applicants for positions on the police force will be referred. The board will adopt a standard of qualifications necessary to be possessed by the applicant before his claims can be considered. New applicants will be received at the Chief's office on Friday next, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

—The following are additional police appointments:—

First district—James Peoples and John Kelly. In the Seventh district—Henry Vanderslice. In the Tenth district—Charles Rolling, John Carpenter, John O'Haire, John Girard, John Reilly, Joseph Brandt. In the Eleventh district—Robert Manning and William Richmond. In the Thirteenth district—Dennis Mullin. In the Eighteenth district—John G. Armstrong, Thomas Taylor, John Finley, Michael McCormick, Patrick Maxwell.

—At a meeting of the 6th Army Corps Legion held last evening, a resolution was passed, to the effect that the Legion visit Harrisburg on the 26th of May, to attend the dedicatory ceremonies of the monument erected to the memory of deceased Mexican volunteers. The corps and division commanders were elected honorary members, as follows: Generals Wright, Franklin, Wheaton, Upton, Newton, Brooks, Smith, Slocum, Ricketts, Seymour, Terry, Howe, Getty, Neill, and Pratt. Thirty other members were added to the rolls, and the organization adjourned.

—The following list of robberies, chiefly of stone-cutters' offices in the vicinity of Twenty-first and Sansom streets, shows that more energetic police supervision is required:—Barker & Bros. on the Schuylkill; John K. Freedley, Walnut street wharf; Cunningham & Sons, Twenty-first street, above Chesnut; Oliver Evans, Chesnut, below Twenty-second; Doland & Shields, Twenty-second and Locust; Comber & Co., Twenty-second and Chesnut; William Gray, Twenty-second and Sansom; Miller & Killen, Twenty-second, above Chesnut; Ed. Greble, Chesnut, above Seventeenth; Selby & Richardson, Locust street wharf; Philip Dougherty, Twenty-third and Locust; F. Hoopes, Arch street wharf; John Doyle, Twenty-first, above Chesnut; Mrs. Williams, No. 2206 Chesnut. In addition to the above several blacksmith shops, where stone-cutters' tools are made, have been entered and robbed.

—The annual report of the Apprentices' Library Company was read last evening, at a meeting of the subscribers to that institution. It showed that during the time for which the library was opened last year—about eight months—there were loaned 24,897 volumes; 10,793 to boys and 14,104 to girls. The average number of readers during the year were 739 boys and 877 girls; there were added to the library 153 volumes to the boys' department and 244 to the girls' department; 194 volumes were donated to the institution. At the present time there are 19,405 volumes, 13 015 in the girls' department and 6390 in the boys' department in the library. The institution was closed for four months, during which time the interior was remodelled, and the accommodations greatly increased. The managers are desirous of so far increasing their income as to allow the opening of the library, two nights in the week, to the use of poor men.

—At a meeting of the ingrain carpet weavers, held in Friendship Hall, last evening, the following was adopted:—

Whereas, We, the ingrain carpet weavers, have witnessed, with regret, the deplorable condition of our trade, through the disorganized state of the men; and as there seems to be a general clamor for union, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting do forthwith organize the Trade Association, and that we use all our means to make it a source of good, and will do our utmost to induce every man in the trade to become a member.

—At a meeting of the Controllers of Public Schools held yesterday, Dr. John F. Newton was confirmed in the position of assistant professor of chemistry in the High School, vice Dr. Hough, resigned.

A resolution was adopted that authorized the opening of grammar schools, of four divisions each, for boys and girls, at the school at Forty-first street and Oregon avenue, Twenty-fourth section.

The committee also recommended that the salaries of janitors of schools be a minimum of $400. The question of making it $500 and $800 was introduced, but not carried. The figure was ultimately fixed at $400.

Resolutions of condolence to the family of the late Charles B. Harmar were offered and adopted.

The board then went into committee of the whole to consider certain amendments to the rules, pending which it adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Mr. A. T. Stewart will leave Washington for New York to-day.

—Commissioner Rollins had an interview with the President yesterday.

—Secretary of the Navy A. E. Borie entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office yesterday.

—The Republicans carried every ward but one in the municipal election at Auburn, Maine, on Monday.

—Walter H. Smith, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, has been appointed successor to the irrepressible Binckley.

—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias assembled in annual session at Richmond, Va., yesterday.

—An international exhibition is proposed, to be held at Utrecht, Netherlands, in August and September next.

—Brevet Major-General Adelbert Ames has been assigned to the command of the Fourth Military District.

—The Baltimoreans have completed their preparations for the reception of ex-President Johnson to-morrow.

—D. N. Skellings & Co.'s lumber yard in East Cambridge, Mass., was burned on Monday afternoon. Loss, $60 000.

—The United States Marshal for the District of Columbia has resigned, the first resignation under the new administration.

—President Grant's inaugural has been translated into the Russian language, and transmitted to St. Petersburg for publication.

—The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Columbus Delano, of Ohio, will be qualified and enter upon the duties of his office to-day.

—The officers of the Army and Navy, of the Department of the Gulf, meet in New York this evening, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

—The President has directed the withholding of commissions for the present from United States District Attorney O'Neill and Collector Marks of Philadelphia, both confirmed in the expiring hours of the last Senate, and it is now asserted that it is necessary for the President to issue a commission, although it may have been signed by Andrew Johnson, and that he has the right to refuse to so issue, and he will accordingly nominate others to supersede the incumbents. Mr. O'Neill must surrender his office, as his commission only runs until the Senate adjourns, and Mr. Marks cannot relieve Colonel Cake until he obtains his commission, which is withheld from him either by order or consent of the President.—*Inquirer*.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, March 9.—There was a strong debate during the session of the Constituent Cortes yesterday. The Republican members made bitter attacks upon the Ministry for their alleged monarchical proclivities, and demanded that the Duke of Montpensier be divested of his rank of a marshal of Spain. They also accused the provisional government of endeavoring to smuggle him into the country for the purpose of placing him on the throne. General Prim replied that the Duke could not with justice be deprived of his title of marshal.

Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, amid great excitement, declared that a kingdom, with Montpensier on the throne, was preferable to a republic.

Marshal Serrano made a calm and dignified speech, defending the provisional government from the attacks of the Republicans, and asserting the sovereign authority of the Cortes, and insisting that the determination of the form of government for Spain and the choice of her future rule should be left to the Cortes alone. He deprecated the violent pressure brought to bear upon the Cortes by the Republican party, as impolitic and unfair.

In the course of the session the Foreign Minister of Finance expressed himself in favor of free trade, and advocated a gradual reform in the customs by the adoption of a compromise tariff.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Commons Mr. Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that the Fenian convict, Mackey, had not been released from jail, as publicly reported.

The ship Tritonia, from Port Said for New York, has been lost on the coast of Sicily. Crew saved.

HAVANA, March 9.—The gunboat Narragansett has arrived here.

Several skirmishes are reported between the troops and insurgents within the jurisdiction of Sagua.

Many reports are in circulation regarding President Grant's views and intentions in relation to the Cuban question.

HAVANA, March 9.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Telegrams from the City of Mexico, dated March 3, have been received here by the Vera Cruz steamer and contain the following news:

Executions had become frequent in the country and created general dismay. On March 1, President Juarez forbade them, and ordered the officers to bring their prisoners to the capital for trial. It was rumored that a man named Mayer, late of the United States army, had been shot, but it has since been ascertained that he was sent to Mexico to be tried.

General Negrete had not been found. It is hinted that his defeat was not so complete as reported. Senor Romero writes to a friend, that the opposition, after fomenting rebellion now clamor for a change in the Ministry. Their motives are ignoble, and as they represent only a minority of the nation the President heeds them not. Escobedo had defeated the bandit, Canales, in Tamaulipas. Rebel bands in other quarters had also been routed.

Congress.

After the close of our Congressional report yesterday, the following was transacted in the House of Representatives:—

Among the resolutions adopted was one for a select committee of nine to provide for taking the next census. Also, one for a select joint committee on retrenchment. Also, one that the Pacific Railroad Committee shall consist of fourteen members, the Patent Committee of nine members, and the Reconstruction Committee of thirteen members. The bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act was passed. Adjourned until Friday next.

The Legislature.

In the afternoon session of the House of Representatives, yesterday, the following business was transacted:—

The Senate bill extending the boundary and providing for the regulation of the park, was considered.

Mr. Rogers moved to strike out the ninth section, which permitted the Commissioners to choose their own solicitor.

The section was stricken out, and the bill was passed to the second reading and laid over.

The Senate bill exempting the property of the Young Men's Christian Association from taxation, was amended by Messrs. Adaire and Mullin so as to include the Penn Widows' Asylum and St. Mary's Hospital.

It was then defeated by Mr. McGinnis, who denounced the practice of exempting so much property from taxation.

Mr Davis moved to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated, which was agreed to, and the bill passed to a second reading and was laid over.

The House bill giving all street cleaning powers to the Board of Health was passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. McKinstry (Bucks), who introduced the burlesque Broad Street Railway bill on Monday evening, was granted leave of absence in consequence of his barn and contents having been destroyed by fire.

The following House bills were passed and sent to the Senate:—

Authorizing the improvement of Lehigh avenue, between Broad street and Frankford road; supplement to the Knickerbocker Ice Company; punishing the buying or receiving of scrap iron from minors in this State; providing for the better ventilation of mines in Schuylkill county; incorporating Mount Zion Baptist Church.

Two divorce cases were passed and sent to the Senate. A third case was introduced, being an application from a husband for a divorce, because his wife was a confirmed opium eater. The wife confessed her fault, but promised amendment. The House discussed the propriety of allowing the trial to be made, but adjourned before reaching a decision.

STEWART.

His Letter Resigning the Office of Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. A. T. Stewart to-day declined the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and President Grant accepted his declination.

This morning, according to the previously expressed purpose of Mr. Stewart, he prepared and executed a transfer of his entire interest in the profits of the business of A. T. Stewart & Co., during his official term, to be applied to charitable purposes. This course met the general approval of some leading Senators and members of the House, but did not seem to satisfy others, who insisted that Mr. Stewart could not qualify himself short of an absolute sale and disposition of the property he owns connected with his business. This document was drawn by Judge Hilton and Judge Davis, the latter a member of the House from New York, in connection with other legal gentlemen, and upon its being executed, was delivered in the presence of Judge Davis, who witnessed it.

After this was done Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton, by appointment, visited President Grant at the White House this afternoon. When the transfer was proposed yesterday by Mr. Stewart, President Grant approved of it, provided it could be done to meet the legal objections, and expressed his high appreciation of Mr. Stewart's purposes, but, at the same time, said he scarcely felt warranted in doing so, because Mr. Stewart would have to make so great a sacrifice; and, not only at that time, but in the evening expressed himself to the same effect to many members of Congress, who called upon him with reference to the Secretaryship.

In this way publicity was given to Mr. Stewart's purpose. The consequence of this has led to many expressions of opinion concurring in the view that, although this would meet the letter of the statute, it might possibly be construed into an evasion of its spirit, and under these circumstances Mr. Stewart was prepared for either emergency, and having reflected upon the matter, he determined to leave the question to the result of a conference with the President. In this spirit they met this afternoon, and the conclusion at which they arrived was that it would be less embarrassing to the administration of President Grant for Mr. Stewart to place in his hands a formal declination of the Secretaryship, and in this manner avoid any comment by those who considered that the law must be strictly complied with. The interview was long, and marked by the utmost cordiality.

The following is Mr. Stewart's letter:

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1869.—To the President. Sir: Appreciating the high honor conferred by your nomination and the unanimous confirmation by the Senate of myself to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I regret that circumstances beyond our control compel me to decline. Could the difficulties presented by the provisions of the act of 1789—which in organizing the Department of the Treasury prohibit the Secretary from being directly or indirectly concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce—be overcome by any reasonable sacrifice personal to myself, I would willingly make it. I would promptly transfer to the hands of gentlemen in whom the public have full confidence every interest in the gains and profits that could possibly accrue to myself in the business of my house during my official term, to be applied to such public charities as their judgment should dictate, and have proposed and sought, by the execution of appropriate instruments, to accomplish that end; but serious differences of opinion have been expressed as to whether that course would satisfy the requirements of the law. Although I will not hesitate to make this appropriation provided it would enable me to accept the office, and thus unite my efforts with your own and those of the other members of your Cabinet in restoring economy, honesty and strict frugality in the administration of the government, and lift as rapidly as possible from the people the great burdens of taxation, debt and extravagance resting upon them, yet the business relations of my firm in its connections with others largely interested in their continuance are such that they cannot be severed summarily, nor can my interest be wholly and absolutely disposed of without producing great embarrassment and loss to others with whom I have been connected. I cannot consent to enter upon the administration of laws by any act or course that can be construed into a disregard or violation of law; and while, therefore, I regret that the plan proposed is deemed inadequate to relieve me from the legal, and, as its seems to me, technical disabilities, I yield to the better judgment of others, rather than seem to be willing to accept a position in disrespect of law. In finally renewing the declination which was tendered at the outset of these objections, I repeat to you, Mr. President, my thanks for the honor done me in offering this high position, and assure you that you will have my earnest efforts to sustain your administration in carrying out the wise and salutary measures indicated by you in entering upon your office.

Sincerely your friend,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

The President accepted the declination, and thus the office of Secretary of the Treasury became vacant. It may be stated that from the beginning the President and Mr. Stewart were in daily intercourse, consulting as to the means by which the latter could free himself from the disability of the law. It is said that no legal gentleman who had been spoken to upon the subject expressed any opinion that there would be a violation of the terms of the act in Mr. Stewart's accepting the office after having made the transfer, but that many others thought it might be considered disadvantageous to have the spirit of the law in the slightest degree invaded. This view eventually controlled Mr. Stewart, and in order to remove all objections he declined the appointment.

Ever since there have been doubts about Mr. Stewart taking possession of the Treasury Department, telegrams from leading merchants have been received, urging him in the strongest terms to make any sacrifice, even to the extent of abandoning at once all interest in his busines to retain the office, and advising him under no circumstances to decline it. Some of the leading members of the two Houses expressed to him similar views. The lowest estimate is that by the means proposed by Mr. Stewart, at least $6,000,000 would have been given to charities in New York within his four years official term.

Mr. Stewart will return to New York to-morrow, before which he will have an interview with the President.

The New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 9.—The returns from the State election show a smaller vote than in November, but indicate an increased Republican majority over March last, when Harriman was elected Governor by about 2500 majority. The election to-day of Onslow Stearns, Republican, for Governor, over John Bedell, Democrat, is probably secured by 3000 majority. The Republicans also elect a full delegation to Congress and a large majority in the State Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—Dover gives Stearns 924; Bedell 444. Rep. gain 105.

Manchester—Stearns 1703; Bedell 1322. Rep. gain 150.

Portsmouth—Stearns 1114; Bedell 862. Rep. gain 192.

Portsmouth elects eight Republicans to the Legislature and two Democrats.

Returns from all parts of the State show Republican gains over last year.

Concord gives Stearns 1509; Bedell 895. Republican gain 192.

Nashua—Stearns 998; Bedell 757. Republican gain 101.

Sixty-six towns shew Republican gains of over 500 since last year.

The Governor elect, Mr. Stearns, was called on to-night by a large crowd, and after returning thanks, said New Hampshire would stand by Grant in his declared purpose of introducing economy retrenchment and reform into every department of the government. As New Hampshire was the first to formally present the name of Grant to the nation, it is fitting that she should send as a greeting the first indorsement of his administration.

The Hon. E. H. Rollins furnishes the following dispatch:

The Republicans have elected eight out of twelve Senators, and a majority in the House of Representatives of about sixty-one. One hundred and sixteen towns show a Republican gain on the vote of last spring of nine hundred. The Republicans have carried seven out of ten counties.

Another dispatch says Stearns will have about four thousand majority. All the Republican Congressmen are elected.

STATESMAN OFFICE, CONCORD, N. H., March 9, 11 P. M.—One hundred and twenty towns gives Stearns 23,432, and Bedell 20,100. Probable majority for Stearns 3500.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 20	MOON RISES	5 03
SUN SETS	6 01	HIGH WATER	12 38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Jos. C. Gerber, E. A. Souder, Geo Rgr L. Buzby, George N. Allen, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Feb. 17
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 22
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 25
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Pereire	Brest	New York	Feb. 27
Cimbria	Havre	New York	Feb. 27
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar. 11
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Europa	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Mar. 10
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Mar. 10
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 11
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 11
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 13
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 13
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Amelia, Ghering, Hayule, Matanzas. S. L. Merchant & Co.

Barque Thomas Ayres, Sagua, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Rescue, Copp St. Lucie. E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Z. A. Paine, Noyes, Eastport, do.

Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. Wm. Bryan and lady, Wm. Bryan, Sr., F. Thompson, H. W. Bland, D. Shaw, W. Laramy, P. O'Laughlin.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snow, 4 days from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to E. A. Souder & Co. Experienced very heavy weather and NE. gales the whole passage.

Br. brig Excelsior, Brown, 67 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Was ashore on the point of Cape Henlopen, as before reported, and got off without damage.

Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Morahon & Cloud.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, 3 days from New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Wm. Townsend McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Antelope, from New York.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Neptune, Hayes, from Kingston, Ja., for Philadelphia, which put into Key West in distress, repaired and sailed 28th January for destination, subsequently put into Nassau, N. P.

Schr Iona, Kendall, sailed from Charleston 8th inst. for a northern port.

Schr Thos. T. Tasker, Allen, from Savannah, at Newport 6th inst.

Schr Mohawk, Bradley, hence, at Richmond 7th instant.

Schr Wake Gandy, at Norfolk 6th inst., from Wilmington, Del.

Schr Wm. Carroll, sailed from Richmond 6th inst. down the river, to load for Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 15 fathoms eastward of a vessel (name unknown), sunk in Yarmouth Roads, east coast of England.

The Buoy lies in 8 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings: St. Nicholas church spire in line with the east end of Wellington Pier head, N. by W. ½ W.

Gorleston South Mill, in line with the North Pier head, W. ½ S.

St. Nicholas Lightvessel, E.S.E., distant 4 10ths of a mile.

By order, ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Feb. 17, 1869.

The Harbor Master at Port Elizabeth has given notice that from the 1st day of December, 1868, the following alteration would take place in the light on Cape Recife, Algoa bay, south coast of Africa:—

A ray of red light would be shown from the lighthouse between the bearings of 29 degrees E. and 12 degrees E., as a guide to mariners on approaching Roman Rock.

Directions—Vessels bound for Algoa bay, after passing Cape Recife, should not come within the red ray of Cape Recife light until the harbor light on the hill (which when first seen is red), is seen bearing N.W.; but as the southern limit of the harbor light passes only two cables northward of Roman Rock, it is recommended that a course for the anchorage should not be shaped until the red ray from the harbor light is passed and the white light seen bearing N.W. by W. (All bearings are magnetic. Variation 29¼ degrees Westerly in 1868.)

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Feb. 12, 1869.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 404 RACE Street

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

BAIRD BROTHER & CO.,
No. 200 SOUTH Street.

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Alum & Dry Plaster

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SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

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SPHERICAL BURGLAR

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Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

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VAULT DOORS,
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FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
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108 BANK ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND-HAND SAFES of all makes for sale low. 2 13 swsm

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

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Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

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H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
G. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 1m*

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468 7TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 2 16 1m

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 229 N. SECOND Street.

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PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1026 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 23fmw3 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and Small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN DRAMA.
FOR SIX NIGHTS.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
QUEEN OF THE GERMAN STAGE,
assisted by a company of first-class Artists, engaged by her in Europe, will give
SIX REPRESENTATIONS
OF
GERMAN DRAMA,
Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, March 15,
MARIA STUART.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 16,
CATHARINE THE SECOND.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17,
MARIANNA.
PRICES.
ADMISSION ..... ONE DOLLAR
No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats.
Family Circle ..... Fifty Cents
Gallery ..... Twenty-five Cents
The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Thursday Morning, March 11, at S. Wittig's Music Store, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy. 2 26 §

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND see CARLTON in his great Irish Character. Pat. McCann. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—BOX OFFICE open daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for the sale of reserved seats. Price 75 cents. 3 8 6t

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 16,
C. D. HESS & CO.,
unparalleled production of Brough's inimitable Extravaganza, the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
the Grand Spectacular success of the day, transferred direct and entire from Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, with the
SUPERB OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC CAST,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, JEWELS,
BANNERS, ARMOR, ETC.,
AND
EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL FEATURES.
THE GREAT CAST!
embraces Mrs. J. A. Oates, Miss Fanny Stockton, Miss Katie Putnam, Miss Emma Wilmot, Miss Georgia Telbin, J. Johnston, James G. Burnett, M. W. Fisk, C. A. McManus, Mr Ashley, J. H. Burnett, J. H. Pepple, C. Richards, J. B. Everham.
INTRODUCED AND SPECIAL FEATURES:—
THE LEON BROTHERS,
unrivalled in the great Niagara Leap.
BREBAN'S SWISS BELL RINGERS.
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GIRARD'S ORNITHOLOGICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL IMITATIONS.
HERNANDEZ'S GUITAR SOLOS.
JAPANESE TROUPE
EXTRAORDINARY!
Music by the celebrated KUPPITZ.
Sale of Reserved Seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, on THURSDAY MORNING, March 11. [3 8

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.
Grand Presentation of Valuable Gifts to the Audience.
The goods given away at this Exhibition are first-class. 3 8 6t

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND SEE the beautiful ARABIAN NIGHTS TABLEAUX, fifty in number. The most attractive series of Paintings in the country. 3 8 6t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 10,
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
TENTH TIME of the Irish Drama, entitled
THE EMERALD RING,
received on each representation with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
Mike Macarty ..... Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Maggie Macarty ..... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
SECOND WILLIAMS MATINEE.
In order to accommodate families and those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a grand performance of
THE EMERALD RING
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—THE GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Children, 25 cents. 3 8 6t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8.
SECOND BRANDERIAN REVIVAL.
MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Shakespeare's great Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
with New Scenery, New Costumes.
New Appointments,
Characteristic Music,
and fine Cast, including
Mrs. JOHN DREW as ..... BEATRICE
Seats secured six days in advance. tf

CONCERT HALL TO-NIGHT.—GO AND SEE CHARLES GARDNER sing in his great character Songs, Major Wellington de Boots, Up in a Balloon, Fashionable Fred, Rollicking Rovers etc. 3 8 6t

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT and during the week,
Last Appearance. Farewell Engagement,
PROF. RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL and ORIGINAL JAPANESE TROUPE,
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LITTLE "ALL RIGHT" and full Company.
MATINEE, SATURDAY.
Admission 50, 75, and 35 cents. Seats secured at Trumpler's and Office. 3 6 tf

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FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS
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The great JAPS and their original
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1869.

Legislation in Great Britain and in the United States.

Simultaneous with the inauguration of a new administration in the United States, the foreign mails brought detailed accounts of the opening of a session of a British Parliament reconstructed on modern principles. The Queen's speech, delivered on the 16th ult., is the best English prototype of a Presidential inaugural, especially when, as in this instance, it gives the first authoritative announcement of the policy of a new Ministry.

There is a curious contrast between the topics of interest and of contemplated action in the two countries which is highly creditable to America. Nearly all our troubles are of comparatively recent origin, growing out of the war, and in a fair way of speedy adjustment. The only permanent difficulty to be apprehended here is the continued pressure of the national debt; but, at the worst, its aggregate amount is much less than the debt of Great Britain, and there is a fair prospect that, by the exercise of economy on the one hand and a strict collection of the revenues on the other, our debt will be speedily reduced.

The leading, if not the only, topic of common interest in both nations, is the unsettled dispute in reference to the Alabama claims. The Queen expressed the hope that the result of the recent negotiations "may be to place on a firm and enduring basis the friendship which should ever exist between England and America." Her Ministers, however, have apparently ceased to anticipate the ratification of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, and there is a general confession that it was idle to expect that a definite adjustment would be made by the gormandizing ambassador of an unpopular and expiring American administration.

Grant's inaugural contains no direct reference to the Alabama question, but his declaration that if any foreign nation deals unjustly with us we may be compelled to pay them back in their own coin, touches the chord of British sensitiveness on this subject. Our cousins across the water would find it decidedly disagreeable and inconvenient, in case a quasi Irish Republic was organized, to have their ships captured and their commerced destroyed by cruisers fitted out in American ports, yet if they are unwilling to make a satisfactory acknowledgment and atonement for their suspicious neglect during the Rebellion, they will have no just cause of complaint if, in the future difficulties that arise between Great Britain and revolutionists or foreign foes, this country assumes a neutrality as insidious and damaging as that which furnished Semmes with the weapons of piratical warfare. America has at least the consciousness of knowing that her sufferings from the Alabama are over, while England feels that reparation or retribution is yet to come

It is on questions of domestic rather than of foreign policy that the strongest contrast in the political condition of the two countries is displayed. The Reform Parliament of 1869 is asked to devise measures for the overthrow of abuses which have long since been swept away in this country, and its main business will be to advance slowly and cautiously in a path of progress that has long been a broad highway on this side of the Atlantic.

In addressing the House of Commons the Queen recommends that inquiry should be made into the present modes of conducting elections. This is an initial step towards the establishment of the system of voting by ballot which prevails in nearly every American State, and it is but the beginning of a serious effort to reform an abuse which is here antiquated and almost forgotten.

Relief is next asked "for some classes of occupiers from hardships in respect to eating," and this clause is explained by British journals to mean that at present tenants of certain classes are compelled to pay the taxes upon the property they occupy, even when they are liable to be ejected at a moment's notice, and that some landlords are base enough to take unscrupulous advantage of this system of legalized oppression.

Attention is then directed to "bills for the extension and improvement of education in Scotland," and something is said about increasing the effectiveness of the revenues of the endowed schools of England, but the duty of providing for popular education in the latter country is again indefinitely postponed, and it is acknowledged that the subject is surrounded by so many difficulties that it can never be adjusted unless it is made the leading business of an entire Parliamentary session.

Then the House of Commons is directed to consider the subject of bankruptcy, with a view "to the abolition of imprisonment for debt." Here, again, Great Britain is preparing to debate a question which was considered and decided here long ago.

Finally, the Queen recommends the consideration of "the ecclesiastical arrangements of Ireland," and this is the leading task of the day. The founders of this nation made short work of all such issues when they declared that there should be no connection whatever between Church and State, but Great Britain is only beginning to realize the monstrous injustice of the policy which taxes Irish Catholics for the support of churches they never enter, and which in many instances accommodate very few Protestant worshippers.

A Republic or a Monarchy for Spain?

After a long delay the Spanish Cortes has assembled, and the question as to the form of government to be adopted has come up for settlement. The procrastinating policy of the Provisional Junta afforded ample opportunities for the first emotions of disinterested patriotism excited by the success of the revolution to die out, and for the intrigues of political partisans to be set on foot. The breach between the Republicans and Monarchists has been growing wider every day, and the difficulties of a satisfactory settlement are greater than ever. While it is generally admitted by the more thoughtful observers abroad, as well as in Spain, that the Spanish people are unprepared for a republican form of government, the difficulty, or in fact the possibility, of finding an entirely suitable and satisfactory person to ascend the vacant throne of Isabella II has given the Republican movement a decided strength.

The cable informs us that there was a stormy scene during the session of the Cortes on Monday, and that the Republican members bitterly assailed the Ministry for their monarchical proclivities, accusing them of having smuggled the Duke de Montpensier into the country for the purpose of placing him on the throne, and demanding that the Duke should be deprived of his rank as a Marshal of Spain. The Duke de Montpensier was defended by General Prim and Admiral Topete, the last named declaring that a kingdom with Montpensier on the throne was preferable to a republic. Marshal Serrano made a temperate address, deprecating the attacks of the Republicans as unfair, and asserting the sovereign authority of the Cortes in the determination of the form of government and the choice of a ruler. The ministers appear to have been less excited than their assailants, conscious of the superiority of their position as custodians of the power of the Government. The Republicans, probably, have good reason to suspect that intrigues have been at work to defeat them, and to establish a monarchy in defiance of their wishes and at all hazards. The situation is anything but promising for the future peace and welfare of the country, whichever party wins. The probabilities are that the Duke de Montpensier will be chosen king, but he will find opposed to him a large, powerful, rapidly-increasing, and embittered Republican party, who will not fail to give him trouble.

The Treasury Department.

The Cabinet difficulty was solved yesterday afternoon by the formal declination of the Secretaryship of the Treasury by Mr. A. T. Stewart. Under the circumstances, nothing else could have been done. It was very evident that Congress has too high a regard for the public welfare to establish the dangerous precedent of exempting a particular person from the operation of a law which has been in force since the establishment of the Government. Unless Mr. Stewart were the only person in the country capable of administering the affairs of the department, it would have been exceedingly unwise to have repealed or modified a statute which has stood so long, and which is certainly dictated by expediency, if not by necessity. The proposed temporary transfer of Mr. Stewart's property and business to a board of trustees would not have been a compliance with the spirit, and scarcely with the letter, of the law of 1789. When Mr. Stewart, however, in his letter published to-day, asserts that the disabilities under which he was placed were merely of a technical character, we think he underrates the importance of the whole question. The course of the new President in the matter certainly entitles the country to anticipate on his part a strict compliance with his pledge to execute the laws as he finds them, whether they happen to suit him or not. His yielding to the will of the people in this case is a happy augury of a policy which has for its fundamental principle a decent regard for the rights and wishes of those by whom he was placed in power—a policy of which we have seen but little during the last four years.

The withdrawal of Mr. Stewart leaves the most important position in the Cabinet vacant. The two names most prominently mentioned in connection with the position are those of Hon. George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts and Hon. Henry G. Stebbins of New York. If Mr. Boutwell is taken into the Cabinet, however, the retirement of Judge Hoar will be rendered necessary; and to avoid this unpleasant course on the part of the new Attorney-General, it is barely possible that the prize may fall to Mr. Stebbins, or some other gentleman from Mr. Stewart's own State. It is certain that the appointment of either Mr. Boutwell or Mr. Stebbins will give almost universal satisfaction throughout the country.

Unhappy McKinstry!

The poor legislative idiot from Bucks county, who was prevailed upon to act as a catspaw in the fantastic editorial Broad street railroad bill, has already suffered severely from contact with the fire. Yesterday afternoon the House granted him leave of absence, "in consequence of his barn and contents having been destroyed by fire." If McKinstry enjoyed a reputation for brains, the conflagration of his barn would be a trivial matter in comparison with the combustion of his own individual contents. Under the circumstances, however, we are inclined to regard the destruction of the barn as the more serious matter, even if the barn were the meanest apology for a barn to be found in the whole of Bucks county. The *contents* of McKinstry have evidently been upon the point of combustion for some time, and when he submitted to be made a fool of in that burlesque Broad street matter, it is not a matter of surprise that the impending catastrophe was precipitated. We hope that, before he returns to the legislative halls at Harrisburg, McKinstry will refit his internal apparatus in the most approved fire-proof style. An india-rubber *poteh* may do for his conscience, but for digesting purposes we certainly would recommend a cast-iron arrangement.

The Constitutional Amendment is now before the State Legislature, an attested copy of it having been submitted by Governor Geary yesterday, while a joint resolution providing for its ratification has been presented in each house. There is no reason why our representatives should not proceed to the immediate consideration and disposition of the subject. All the arguments against manhood suffrage have been ventilated to the full length of Democratic capacity, and are narrowed down to a discreditable prejudice against a certain shade in the color of a man's skin. The great State of Pennsylvania should not hesitate a moment to rise above such a trivial and contemptible subterfuge.

The Purchase of Tools at the Navy Yard.—On our sixth page will be found the minority report of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, signed by Messrs. Kelley, Stevens, and Ferry, on the purchase of tools for the Philadelphia Navy Yard by Chief Engineer Zeller. The report of the majority of the committee we expect to be able to publish in the course of a few days.

The Grand Jury yesterday showed that its members had some regard for common decency, as well as for the obligation of their oaths, by ignoring the bills against ex-Policemen Irons and Hussey. Alderman Davitt's infamous attempt to defy the law was thereby defied in turn, as it should be.

The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad.—We call attention to the advertisement, in another column, of Jay Cooke & Co. and E. W. Clark & Co., fiscal agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, who offer for sale the first mortgage bonds of that company. The price at which these are placed at the commencement of the sales—ninety-five and interest—is certainly low, when it is considered that they are seven per cent. bonds, principal and interest being payable in gold. They are first mortgages upon the railroad, its rolling stock, etc., and are likewise secured by a choice tract of land in Minnesota greater in area than the whole State of Delaware, which will doubtless recommend them to investors and persons holding Government bonds who desire to make an exchange.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—There will be Special Services in the Lecture-room every evening this week, sermon this evening by Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE. All are invited.

SECOND STREET M. E. CHURCH Protracted Meeting in progress. Come and help us. [It*] E. T. KENNEY, Pastor.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, held this day at their Banking House, under the new organization, with a new capital of $200,000, as paid in, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors: J. Henry Askin, Robert Clark, Samuel Miller, James C. Kelen, John Ferreira Samuel J. Cresswell, Jr., John Bardsley, E. A. Shallcross, A. C. Roberts
At a meeting of the Directors held this day, A. C. ROBERTS was elected President, J. HENRY ASKIN Vice President, and L. H. BASER, Assistant Cashier.
3 10 3t

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8, 1869.
Mail for HAVANA, per steamer CUBA (sailing from Baltimore), will close at this Office at 7 A. M., WEDNESDAY, 10th inst.
4 9 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE will be held at CONCERT HALL, on THURSDAY NEXT, March 11, at 12 o'clock. Valedictory by Dr. S. B. WILSON, Professor of Surgery. The Public are respectfully invited. 3 6 4t*

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 12,000, paid on presentation.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
3 3 6t City Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1303 MARKET street, PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1869. NOTICE.
The rates for the transportation of Coal, to take effect March 15, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office.
S. B. KINGSTON,
3 5 9 General Freight Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, March 1, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 11th instant.
3 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
2 16 CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
Michael Nisbet, Secretary. 1 11 6m

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 27wfm

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27wmD

THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL unite in saying that mattresses stuffed with Elastic Sponge are conducive to good health and should be used by all sick persons. 9 8 m w f

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Merchant, the Lawyer,
The Butcher, the Baker,
The Kindling-wood Sawyer,
The Candlestick-maker,
The Woollen-goods Weaver,
The eloquent Preacher,
The sturdy Coal beaver,
The diligent Teacher,
The learned Professor
The skilful Physician,
The lightning Expresser,
The nimble Musician,
The popular Editor,
The wise Politician,
The Debtor, the Creditor,
In every condition;
These people, and others,
Too numerous to mention,
Men, fathers, and brothers,
Declare their intention
Of speedily going
To GREAT BROWN HALL,
To purchase SPRING CLOTHING,
For gentlemen all.

The Spring Overcoats,
The Spring Pantaloons,
The Spring Vest,
The Spring Business Sack,
And every other Spring thing in clothing that ever was sprung upon the public; cheap, cheaper, cheapest, all for cash

AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY
The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,
Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres Of Choice Lands,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,
YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
PRESENT PRICE,
Ninety-five and Interest.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
Pamphlets and full information given on application to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6t tp

HOME INVESTMENTS.
READING RAILROAD SIXES,
Clear of State, United States and Municipal Taxes.
Penna. and New York Canal and R.R. Co. Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,
Principal and Interest guaranteed by the
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.
We have but a small amount of the above Bonds, and offer them at a price that will pay a good interest on the investment.
DREXEL & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
3 10 12t4p PHILADELPHIA.

PAIN PAIN PAIN.

I want to gratify my friends,
Who wish to understand
PAIN PAINT, its value and its ends,
And why its great demand.

I want to show you, plain as day,
Why PAIN PAINT stops all pain,
That you may never have to say,
"I'll not try paint again."

PAIN PAINT will cool but never stain;
Pumps inflammation out;
'Tis harmless on the breast or brain,
A trial stops all doubt.

When inflammation leaves the frame,
All pain will cease at once;
Remove the cause, 'tis all the same;
None doubts unless a dunce.

The pores will ope and drink PAIN PAINT,
Absorbents fill with ease;
Restores the weak, the sick, the faint,
The greatest skeptic pleases.

Evaporation cools the place
As inflammation flies;
Hot blood at the absorbent's base
Makes PAINT in vapor rise.

'Tis thus PAIN PAINT removes all doubt;
Removes the very cause
By pumping inflammation out;
On this we rest our cause.

A cut, a cancer, or a burn,
Lumbago or a gout,
Has inflammation, and we learn
PAIN PAINT will pump it out.

'Tis simple as twice two are four;
A child can see the plan;
Take inflammation from a sore,
It heals, for nature can.

PAIN PAINT, its virtues none can tell;
'Tis like the magic wire
That talks beneath the ocean's swell,
Or engine snorting fire.

'Tis new, and never known before;
Let doctors all deride,
'Tis free to all, an open door,
The public can decide.

If you will come to Chatham square,
One hundred eighty-one,
It can be tested; this is fair,
And pain will soon be gone.

The *Morning Post* you love to read,
Then cut my scribbling out,
And Post it up, for you may need
To help some friend in doubt.

Your smiling face convinces me
You'll read to-morrow morn
The *Post* again, and we will see
That everything is warm.

Dr. Wolcott's free office, No. 622 Arch street, Philadelphia. 1t

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 2 8 3m

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
8 2 Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by
T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 6t Dennis, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fm w] PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
123 123
EPSTEIN & HAINES
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 123 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH.
Under their Old Motto,
NEVER TO BE UNDERSOLD,
Are offering the greatest bargains in all kinds of DRY GOODS since the panic of 1857. Have opened to-day, in connection with a large bankrupt stock of Goods, a large assortment of
MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
LINENS,
White Goods, Piques, Marseilles, Black Alpacas, Dress Goods, Ginghams, Calicoes, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Shirt Fronts, Gloves and Notions.
All will be Sold at Ruinous Low Prices.
All we ask is one call, as thousands have done, and saved money by purchasing their Goods at the cheap store of the well-known firm of
EPSTEIN & HAINES,
No. 123 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,
Daily receiving Goods from the Cash Auctions.
3 1 mwf6trp REGULATORS OF PRICES.

1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.
Men's Coatings, Fancy Cassimeres, Black Cloths, Black Doeskins, Boys' Goods,
Ladies' Cloakings, Mixed Cloths, Plain Cloths, Fancy Cloths, Opera Cloths,
Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for
Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.
Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.
We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.
Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.
Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW LINEN DRESSES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last Steamer from Europe.

DRY GOODS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE DAILY OPENING
NEW STYLES OF SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS,
To which the Attention of Ladies is Particularly Invited. [3 10 wsm2t
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
Have just received from New York Auction, and other sources:—
3000 yards White Piques, 37½c. a yard. Same goods as have selling at 25 and 50 cents.
Corded Piques, 37½, 42, 50, 62½, 75, and 88c.
White Brilliantines, fine quality, 25, 31, 37½c.
India Twilled Long Cloths, 25, 31, 37½c.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks, very cheap.
Plaid and Plain Organdies
Bargains in soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Birdeye Linens for Aprons.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, cheap.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Marseilles, Honeycomb, and Lancaster Quilts.
Best makes Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Just received, 10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings that are very cheap.
Dimity Bands, Lace Trimmings, Marseilles Ruffings, Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings, Sandringham Ruffings, Registered Edgings and Insertings, Tape Trimmings.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs. 10, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, and 31 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
A Large assortment of Silk Fans.
Silk Fans, Gilt Sticks, etc. etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—Just received 10,000 yards Spring Calicos, Fast Colors, 12½ cents. 3 6 swf

POPLINETTS! POPLINETTS!
We have just received a splendid assortment of these DESIRABLE GOODS, to which we call the attention of Ladies.
Plain Silver Poplinetts, for Suits.
Beautiful Striped Poplinetts, for Evening Dresses.
Fine Chene Poplinetts, in great variety.
STOKES & WOOD,
3 3ws] SEVENTH and ARCH.

FOR THE LADIES.
1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satin, and Jaunes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra Bandeome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

MILLINERY GOODS.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
OPENING DAY.
Wednesday, March 10, 1869.
Pattern Bonnets,
French Flowers,
Straw Goods, Etc.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
3 9 2t PHILADELPHIA.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
REMOVAL.
SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
DEALERS IN CURTAIN & WALL PAPERS
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET
TO
No. 530 MARKET Street
AND
No. 523 MINOR Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS OF
Brooks' Normal Series of Arithmetics.
Raub's Spellers.
Fewsmith's Grammars.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Bouvier's Astronomy.
Hillside's Geology.
Sheppard's Constitution.
Fairbanks' Book-keeping.
Pelton's Outline Maps.
Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Copy-Books, Etc.
Teachers and Principals of Private Seminaries are invited to an examination of our large list of School Publications. Favorable terms given for first introduction. 3 3 wfm12trp

CAPITAL $1,000,000.—UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA. GEORGE H. STUART, President; THOMAS W. EVANS, Vice-President; C. F. BETTS, Secretary. Office, southeast corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts., Phila. Agents and solicitors can make liberal terms with this company.
3 6 s WILLIAM GETTY, Manager.

A Clergyman on the Twitchell Case.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

In reading your issue of this evening my eye was arrested by the article headed "Mawkish Sensibility for Murderers." In this article you say:—"We understand that a movement is on foot among the clergymen of Philadelphia to petition the Governor for the pardon of Twitchell," etc. Who these clergymen are you profess not to know. I wish you did, and that you would publish their names. Such a publication, I am persuaded, would convince you and the citizens at large that *few* of the clergymen of the city are engaged in any such movement, and that these few are not among the leading clergymen of Philadelphia. I read your article with great pleasure, and I am satisfied that our clergymen, with few exceptions, would indorse it. The law and the officers of the law ought to be a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well, and this can be secured only by a faithful and impartial execution of the law. Let the violator of law, whether he be rich or poor, whether dignified by an official position or an humble citizen, or whether he wield a wide social influence or be without a friend, suffer the penalty of his crime, and the law-abiding citizens will rejoice in the safety which such an administration of law will insure.

A CLERGYMAN.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1869.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in *The Emerald Ring*.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the Partington sisters will appear this evening in the drama of *The Hidden Hand*.

On Tuesday evening next the extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be produced in handsome style by C. D. Hess & Co.'s burlesque company.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Japanese troupe will give some of their most astonishing performances this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Fanny Janauschek, the celebrated tragedienne, will commence a series of six performances of German drama on Monday evening. On Monday *Mary Stuart* will be given; on Tuesday, *Catharine the Second;* and, on Wednesday, *Marianna*. The sale of reserved seats will commence to-morrow morning.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT at Concert Hall is attracting crowded houses. Fifty beautiful paintings are exhibited, in addition to which Carleton, the Irish comedian; Charles Garmio, the character singer; Miss Jennie Wade, the vocalist; and Professor O'Reardon, the performer on the "Tumbleronicon," will appear. One hundred handsome gifts will be distributed to the audience.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will give their third grand concert at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next. Beethoven's *Pastorale* symphony will be performed by a full orchestra.

The last grand public rehearsal will be given at Horticultural Hall on Friday afternoon.

THE PENN WIDOW'S ASYLUM.—On to-morrow evening Mr. S. Edwin Megarge will give a reading from Dickens, at Concert Hall, for the benefit of the Penn Widow's Asylum. We hope there will be a full house.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ART SALE.—On Thursday and Friday evenings next, Thomas Birch & Sons will sell at their gallery, No. 1331 Chesnut street, a large number of valuable European and American Oil Paintings water colors, etc., the private collection of R. H. Gratz Esq. The collection comprises some choice works by some of the celebrated artists of the day. The paintings are now on exhibition. At the close of the sale of paintings a number of engravings and photographs will be sold. The sale will be positively without reserve.

HOW HOSTETTER'S BITTERS CURE DYSPEPSIA—THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.—The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-fluid called CHYME. This is effected partly by the action of a solvent called the gastric juice, which exudes from the coating of the stomach, and partly by a mechanical movement of that organ, which *churns*, as it were, the dissolving aliment. The CHYME passes from the stomach into the duodenum, or entrance to the bowels, where it is subjected to the action of the bile and the nutritious portion of it converted into a fluid called *Chyle*, which eventually becomes blood.

Now it is evident that if the great solvent, the gastric juice, is not produced in sufficient quantity, or if the mechanical action of the stomach is not sufficiently brisk, the *first process of digestion* will be but imperfectly performed. It is also clear that if the liver, which plays such an important part in changing the nourishing portion of the chyme into the material of the blood, is congested, or in any unnatural condition, the *second process* will not be thoroughly accomplished. The result of the *two failures is dyspepsia*, complicated with *biliousness*.

The mode in which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS operate in such cases is this:—They invigorate the cellular membrane of the stomach, which evolves the gastric juice, thereby insuring an ample sufficiency of the fluid to completely dissolve the food. They also act upon the nerves of the stomach, causing an acceleration of the mechanical movement necessary to reduce the food to a homogeneous mass. They also act specifically upon the liver, strengthening it, and so enabling it to produce an ample and regular supply of bile for the purpose of converting the nutritious particles of the *Chyme* into *Chyle*, and promote the passage through the bowels of the useless deoris. In this way HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cures dyspepsia and liver complaint. The explanation is plain, simple, philosophical, and *true*.

A CARD.—We have resolved this season to offer to our citizens attractions greater than ever before. Our stock will be found to be very full and choice. In our ready-made work we have made up only the very choicest of goods, and in the very height of the fashion. To our many customers we should state that they will find an unusual line of the finest and most stylish Clothes in the country, and would respectfully tender our advice to call and secure patterns, even though they should not desire their orders filled immediately.

CHARLES STOKES & Co., Clothiers, No. 824 Chesnut street.

IT ISN'T always the want of forethought that prevents men from insuring their lives. Sometimes it is the want of a little self-denial. A man sees that a policy on his life would be a good thing, but then he would have to give up some little indulgence in order to secure it, and so he will risk the comfort of his family rather than deny himself.

Wouldn't the comfort of having a policy in the "American" compensate for a little self-denial?

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN ARTISTS.—A collection of Paintings by American artists will be sold, without reserve, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The catalogue embraces landscapes, marine, river and mountain views, all mounted in rich gold-leaf frames.

A GOOD HOTEL is a benefit to the community, and Boston may well be proud of its noted AMERICAN HOUSE, so long and so well kept by Lewis Rice, Esq. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished, it need fear no competitor.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

$1000 REWARD FOR THE COUNTERFEITER
$1000 REWARD FOR THE COUNTERFEITER
$1000 REWARD FOR THE COUNTERFEITER
$1000 REWARD FOR THE COUNTERFEITER
OF HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

HOW TO DETECT IT

The genuine has the name blown in the bottles, while the counterfeit has not.

And the contents are not at all similar to the genuine, but of lighter color. In fact, it is a most miserable imitation in this respect and possesses no medicinal qualities whatever, but seems to be filled with some simple decoction. The counterfeit has been found in four different drug stores in this city within a week. I will appreciate the kindness of dealers if they will examine their stock at once and report.

GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS
GREAT INJUSTICE MAY BE DONE TO PATIENTS

I look to druggists for protection. Patients that have been using the genuine readily detect the spurious, and in three distinct cases they called at the store. Notwithstanding the druggists in each case having assured them of the genuineness of the article, they may have spoken conscientiously,

BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE
BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE
BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE
BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE
BEAR IN MIND THE GENUINE

has the following plainly blown in three sides of the bottle:—

H. T. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE FLUID EXTRACTS, PHILADELPHIA.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.

Notwithstanding I have spared no expense in getting up steel engraved wrappers and labels for the protection of my business, the counterfeit of these are calculated to deceive. Information derived, leading to detection, will be rewarded with the amount of one thousand dollars, and at the same time thankfully received by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
3 8 tf 4p No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

P. S.—Since the insertion of the above the following Druggists have kindly reported and returned the spurious article, and been supplied with the genuine:

W. H. Pile, No. 768 Passyunk road.
James S. Everton, Fourth and Queen.

THERE IS GOOD AUTHORITY for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of DR. D. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

A WORD TO PEDESTRIANS.—Before Weston started on his remarkable journey of 5000 miles in 100 days, he took the precaution to send to Goodyear's, No. 308 Chesnut street, and secure a pair of his gum high boots. Knowing that his trip would extend into windy March, when he would be obliged to trudge it through snow and slush and water, he insured exemption from cold and disaster by asking friend Dietrich to send him these gum boots. What so old a stager as Weston does ought to be done by all of us. The slush and general muckieness of to-day should remind us of the necessity of getting these overshoes, and thus protect and preserve our health, add to our comfort, and in so doing get rid of the blues, "live long and prosper."

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—There is no charlatanism about Speer's "Wine Bitters." Their base is his pure wine, all of which is four years old before it is sold or used in any way. They only require to be used to recommend themselves to the most incredulous. They are pure and perfectly free from any kind of medication, and pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, To-morrow (Thursday) morning, March 11, at 1 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

THE TIME HAS COME

For

Spring Overcoats.

We have them for $6·50.

All prices up to $25.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

MILLER—SAUNDERS.—On the 26th of July, 1867, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. WILLIAM A. MILLER to Miss SALLIE R. SAUNDERS, both of this city.

RANSOHOFF—LOWENGRUND.—March 3, 1869, by Rev. S. Morais, Mr. ELI RANSOHOFF, of Salt Lake City, to Miss EMMA LOWENGRUND, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On the morning of the 9th instant, JOSEPH BROOKS, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles Lentz, No. 4208 Green street, West Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

FISS.—On the 9th instant, after a lingering illness, ANNA E., wife of John H. Fiss, and daughter of Daniel and Dorothy Deal, in the 27th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Fifty-third and Haverford streets, Twenty-fourth ward, on Friday afternoon next at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral services in Blockley Baptist Church.

GLENN.—On the 8th instant, ADDIE, wife of Benjamin Glenn, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 4238 Orchard street, Frankford, on Friday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

OUTWATER.—At Camden, on the 7th instant, RICHARD A. OUTWATER, late engineer steamboat Dido.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 323 Mickle street, on Thursday, the 12th instant at 2 o'clock.

O'DANIELS.—On the 8th instant, EMMA O'DANIELS, wife of John W. O'Daniels, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1610 Copia street (west of Sixteenth and below Catherine street), on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelan Cemetery.

O'FARRELL.—On the 9th instant, at the pastoral residence, Phœnixville, Rev. PHILIP O'FARRELL, in the 58th year of his age.

The Reverend Clergy and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, at Phœnixville.

THIBAULT.—On Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, FRANCIS THIBAULT.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WEBSTER.—On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, JOSEPHINE E., wife of Charles E. Webster and daughter of George R. and Ann Castor, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2031 Thomas street, Whitehall, Twenty-third Ward, on Thursday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

☞ HARMONY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 69.

The officers and members of the Chapter are requested to meet at the MASONIC HALL, TOMORROW AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased Companion, EDWARD W. FENTON.

JOSEPH C. WILEY, Secretary.

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THE NAVY YARD.

The Minority Report of the House Committee Concerning the Purchase of Tools.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following is the report submitted to the House of Representatives by Messrs. Kelley, Stevens, and Ferry, the minority of the House Naval Committee on the purchase of tools at the Philadelphia Navy Yard:—

In taking leave of the official reports of Engineers Wood, Henderson, and Inch, the under-signed invite attention to the following, one of the three conclusions submitted with their final report, and to the extracts from their own evidence before the sub committee as a commentary thereon. The proposition of these gentlemen, which we propose to illustrate by the sworn testimony of two of its authors, is as follows:—

"Finally, the Board adheres to the opinion expressed in their report of July 14, 1868, and are still of the opinion that the selection of these tools was proper and judicious, and that their purchase was the best economy for the Government."

Extracts from the testimony of Chief Engineer Wood taken by the sub-committee:—

THE BORING BAR.

The instrument is complete and strong, so far as I could judge. It will do no other work than bore cylinders of large diameter and length. I had occasion to supervise some of the work done upon that machine when cylinders were bored a hundred inches in diameter for the Dunderberg. It will cut off the flanges also; it will not do general facing work or the cutting of a modern boring mill.

Q. Is it an essential instrument in a small machine shop? A. Where cylinders above 45 or 60 inches are called for it is useful; it is not well adapted to boring cylinders of small diameter.

THE DOUBLE HEADED LATHE.

Q. Did you examine minutely the double-headed lathe? A. Yes, sir; I have a very good idea of it. I examined it sufficiently to see what it was.

Q. Do you think it was originally a double-headed lathe? A. That I am not prepared to say. I observed that one end had the appearance of not being as strong as the other. I made some inquiry as to where it was constructed, and I learned that it was built in Nashua, New Hampshire—when, I could not say—by Warner & Whitney.

Q. Can you say whether all or only a part was built by them? A. I cannot.

Mr. Roach testified that it was not built as a double-headed lathe, and that he had built the more modern half of it in 1864.

THE BREAK LATHE.

In answer to the question, "Did you examine the break lathe?" Mr. Wood said:—

I did; it has the appearance of having been in use; how long I could not determine; it is a tool not generally introduced into modern machine shops.

Q. Will not a modern boring-mill and a screw-cutting lathe do all the work that can be done on a break lathe—any variety of work? A. Yes, if they have the capacity.

Q. Then a shop supplied with a modern boring-mill and a good screw-cutting lathe does not require a break lathe? A. Not unless there might be a necessity to multiply your resources by increasing tools.

THE THIRTY-SIX-INCH PLANER.

Q. Did you observe the wear of the cross-feed screw, near the middle? A. I did not measure it. I noticed there was some loose motion due to wear.

Q. If the grooves in that screw were a quarter of an inch at the end where it is not worn, and a quarter and a sixteenth at the middle, what amount of use would that wear indicate? A. If the machine were neglected it would not require a great deal of use to produce that result. If properly taken care of, it would require considerable. In looking at the tool I formed the opinion that it was comparatively a new tool and could not have been greatly used, and, consequently, must have been abused to produce that result.

Q. How new a tool do you mean? A. It is not by any means an obsolete tool; some shops build them now.

RATE OF DEPRECIATION.

Q. Have you any idea of the allowance made by manufacturers of machinery for the depreciation of tools aside from the repairs?

A. That depends upon the kind of tool very much, whether new or old; if the tools were new, there would be very little deterioration the first year. I should say that, in establishments like those in Philadelphia, they would probably make an allowance of seven per cent. for tools in constant use.

Q. In your estimate you include the progress of improvement and the possibility of tools becoming obsolete? A. Yes, sir.

THE STYLE AND AGE OF THE TOOLS.

Q. Are the tools purchased for the yard at Philadelphia of John Roach & Son generally of the first class originally, equal to any in the country? A. Some of them were, and some would not be so called.

Q. In general, did they strike you as first-class tools in finish and structure? A. Perhaps not, taking into consideration the tools of to-day, they are not equal in every respect, all of them, to the tools of to day. Some of them are of very strong design, and are capable of doing work rapidly, and, I think, efficiently.

Q. Do you find that finish and workmanship which lead you to believe that any or them were constructed within the last five years? A. Some of them have been. The shears of that double headed latne are about as heavy as they are made now. There was a shaping machine that I think embodies all the improvements of to day. A break-lathe built to day would probably be the same as that, perhaps some of the lathes—some of them. The gear-cutter would be the same; the rollers are modern; the others are all older style.

ECONOMY OF OLD OR NEW TOOLS.

Q. Which would be the better economy in stocking the shops of the new station, to buy cheap second-hand tools that might be capable of doing the work that is wanted or to buy new tools of the first class, looking to the life of the yard? A. I should say it would be better to buy the very best thing you could get; and new tools in preference to second hand, worn ones.

Q. In starting any machine shop that is to compete with another well-appointed shop, and which is to make fine and large work, is not the best tool always the most economical? A. Yes, sir; a poor tool diminishes the accuracy and amount of work, and both are marred by any imperfection in the tool.

SECOND HAND TOOLS FOR THE BROOKLYN YARD.

Q. Have you purchased any second-hand machinery? A. None, except one or two lathes; I purchased them from Mr. Roach, three or four months ago; I saw them in his shop but did not inspect them; they were purchased at my suggestion; we needed the machinery, and I learned that I could get it on favorable terms, and that it had been scarcely used; certainly, not more than two had been used any.

Q. Will you describe the lathes you bought of Mr. Roach? A. They were very heavy, strong modern tools, among the heaviest he had, and of a very different style from these.

Q. In perfect condition? A. Yes, sir; unworn, and equal to any, in my opinion.

THE CHARACTER OF THE TOOLS AGAIN.

Q. Taking the tools as a whole, are they first-class tools with the latest improvements, equal to any in the country, and especially adapted to the construction of marine engines of the present day? A. These tools cannot be regarded as having the latest improvements; when put in thorough order they would be capable of doing first-class work; as to their being equal to any in the country, they would not be equal in some respects to the tools of to day by our best manufacturers; I should say they were adapted to the construction of marine engines of the present day.

Q. But you are not prepared, are you, to give an unqualified affirmation to the question I have just put to you? A. Not as they stand at present.

Q. Speaking again of the tools at large or in general, are they of the most improved design and in perfect working order? A. Many of them are of the most approved design, but they are not in perfect working order.

Extracts from the testimony of Engineer Henderson:—

THE IMPOLICY OF BUYING OLD TOOLS.

Engineer Henderson, in answer to the question, "Have you ever had occasion to consider the question of the rate of depreciation of machinery from wear and tear in any well-supplied shop," said:—

"All machinery must deteriorate by wear, but it can be put in order so as to fulfil its functions as well as new; but at the same time machinery that has been in wear for several years is not to be considered, in my opinion, equal to new."

Q. Have you ever estimated the annual percentage of deterioration? A. I never have, but I think five per cent. would not only cover the wear, but cost of repairs.

Q. Is it not the universal custom of the navy to procure new, first class tools? A. It has been my practice to purchase entirely new first-class tools, without regard to cost, though I have made exceptions.

Q. Does not wise economy require the adoption of the course you have pursued? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What principle governed you in the cases where you have made exceptions? A. I purchased a tool originally made by Bement & Dougherty that had been in use a short time. I considered it as good as new, and also had their opinion that it was. I purchased a second-hand planer, also, from the Atlantic Works, East Boston. It was a peculiar planer, and no other new tool could then have been purchased and made available without waiting too long. I also purchased two small planers from Donald McKay, of Boston. They were almost new, and were in perfect and complete order. Also, a boring bar—a special tool for special work.

Q Before purchasing these tools did you see them in motion? A. No, sir; but I saw that they were in complete order before I paid for them.

Q. How did you learn that they were in complete order? A. By personal examination of them in the shops, and also by the report of the master machinist.

Q. Did you buy them below the market price for new tools? A. The planer from the Atlantic Works and the boring bar were special tools for special marine work, and had no market value, and were bought to meet emergencies; the two purchased of Donald McKay were purchased at much less than new tools could have been made for at that time.

Q. Do you remember the rate at which you purchased the tool make by Bement & Dougherty? A. I do not; but it stands now as good as new, without a dollar for repairs.

Q. Is it not sometimes more economical to lay aside an old-style tool, though in good repair, and to replace it by a new one having greater facilities for doing the work? A. I think it is economy in all shops to use the latest improvements, especially in tools, though there are many things styled the latest improvements which do not add to the efficiency of the tool. I have set aside old style tools in the Boston yard and purchased new ones. There were old-fashioned and worn-out tools in that yard which were sold at auction, and replaced by new ones. The work could have been done, probably, with the old tools, but to carry out my ideas of a first-class shop, I deemed it best to sell them and replace them by those of the latest pattern, believing it to be for the best interest of the Government.

THE BORING BAR.

Mr. Henderson having said of the boring bar that, for the purpose of boring large cylinders, it is of good design, is a large, substantial, and useful tool, was afterwards asked the question:—You have recently ordered a boring machine, but not of this pattern? He replied:—

I have. It is much more expensive, costing $15,500 and weighing about 70 tons. It can be used as a very large turning lathe. It is being built by the Lowell machine shop, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and is probably the largest in the country in weight and capacity.

Q. How small a diameter can you drill or bore with it? A. Three feet. As a turning lathe the largest and heaviest work can be put upon it.

Q. Would it be better economy to purchase such a boring bar as you saw at Philadelphia, at a low rate, or such a machine as you have ordered for your yard? A. Were I limited in an appropriation, I should deem it my duty to purchase such a machine as was purchased for Philadelphia, but having in view the building up of a large and complete engine-manufacturing shop, I deemed it best for the interests of the Government to purchase a more complete and more expensive tool.

Q. Then you would buy a boring rod of that kind as you have bought other special tools, if you required it for an emergency or were necessarily limited by the amount of funds at your command? A. Yes, sir. I would buy special tools for special purposes at as low a rate as possible.

Q. Would you have been likely to buy that kind of tool under such circumstances as those at Philadelphia? A. No; I would not have purchased the Philadelphia tool, because I was not limited to cost, but had a view solely to efficiency and the future need of the shop under my charge.

Q. Would you have bought such a tool? A. I could have bought that very tool, but preferred the other at the greater cost.

THE 66-INCH PLANER.

In relation to the 66 inch planer built by Bement & Dougherty in 1857, which all the witnesses agree is, notwithstanding its age, one of the best, if not the best, of the old tools bought from John Roach, Mr. Henderson was asked—

Q. What would you allow for the deterioration of that tool by use and age, and its want of modern proportions? A. If in perfect order I would not consider it as valuable as a new tool by the same manufacturers by from 10 to 15 per cent. I make the estimate low, because I assume that this tool is to be in perfect order.

Q. What would it require to put it in such order as would justify your estimate? A. It needs a new pinion and the loose motion taken up in the screws, and I think fifteen or twenty dollars would repair it. I consider it one of the best machines I saw there. I do not mean to say that I would not prefer a new one, though, even when put in repair. I think it is economy in the end, in Government work, to pay the best prices for the best tools.

THE DOUBLE-HEADED LATHE.

Q. Did you examine the double-headed lathe? A. I did.

Q. Did you examine it particularly enough to determine whether it was originally constructed as a double-headed lathe? A. No, sir. My impression is it was originally made for a double-headed lathe. I am not confident of that.

Q. Would you expect a perfect double-headed lathe to be produced by the junction of two lathes, one of which was much more worn than the other? A. No, sir.

Q. Are the heads of that lathe directly opposite each other? A. They are not.

Q. Can perfect work be done upon it in that condition? A. No, sir; but that lathe is susceptible of adjustment so as to make them opposite.

Q. Did you examine that lathe so as to be able to say whether the workman can work close up to both heads? A. I did. It cannot be done without removing a screw between the shears and the lathe. On reflection, I am of the opinion that this cannot have been originally built as a double-headed lathe; that did not occur to me before.

Q. What prevents the free use of the tool its whole length? A. One of the large screws between the shears of the lathe and also several iron bolts extending across the shears and uniting them to stiffen and strengthen the tool. They would need to be taken out to allow the tool to be used its whole length, and while out would detract from the stiffness of the tool. They could be replaced, however, when the head stock of the tool had been moved by them.

Q. Are these things necessary in a properly constructed tool? A. No, sir.

Q. Would not their removal and restoration employ the time of the workmen? A. It would.

Q. Would it not tend to increase the wear of the tool? A. It would in a slight degree.

Q. Would not these be regarded as serious imperfections by a machinist about to fit up a shop? A. Yes, sir; as a machinist I would regard them as imperfections in a machine.

THE AGE OF THE TOOLS.

On this subject Engineer Henderson said:—"I examined several of the tools, which I found to be nearly new, the drills especially, and in perfect order; some of the lathes I found almost new machines; I consider the 36-inch planer and the double-headed lathe as old and worn machines."

Q. How long do you think the latter has been in use?

A. I should judge it was built before the war, and must have been in use through the war.

These are two of the tools, Mr. Roach's testimony as to the age of which the undersigned are constrained to discredit. He states that this double-headed lathe was built in the years 1863 and 1864. But to resume Mr. Henderson's testimony:—

THE CHARACTER OF THE TOOLS.

Q. Taking the whole of the John Roach tools, are they first-class tools with latest improvements, equal to any in the country and specially adapted to the construction of marine engines of the present day? A. They are not first-class tools; they are not equal to any in the country; they are adapted to the construction of marine machinery.

A. Are they all, or generally, of the most improved design and in perfect working order? A. The tools generally are in good order; three of them are not in perfect working order; they are of good design and have the improvements of quick return, vertical and cross-feeds, and the general improvements upon them.

Q My question is, Are they, in your judgment, of the most improved design? A. They are not all, in my judgment, of the most improved design; some of them are.

Q. Which would you include among those that are not so? A. The double-headed lathe is not of approved design.

Q. Are they in perfect working order, with all counter-shafting, pulleys, etc., complete? A. They are not in perfect working order; all the counter-shafting of the tools is not in the Philadelphia Yard.

While dissenting from the views presented by other members of the Naval Committee, the undersigned feel called upon to allude to some errors of fact into which their colleagues have fallen. After maturely considering all that has been said on the subject, and again making a careful comparison of all the official papers submitted by Mr. Zeller, they cannot escape the conclusion originally expressed, that the misstatements and omission of lower offers from the list of comparative prices were studied, and designed to mislead whoever might attempt to investigate the subject. Yet the report to which we are referring disposes of the question by saying the statement "was not intended to be precise." How palpable a mistake this is, is proven by the fact that each copy of the statement was accompanied by an appended sheet with caption as follows:—"Comparison between the prices of J. Roach & Son, William Sellers & Co., and Bement & Dougherty." It contains a summary statement of the prices asked by each house, as set forth in the statement to which it is appended, and a comparison thereof, and presents as the result the following precise averment:—

"The bid of Bement & Dougherty was in all 32½ per cent. higher than the one of J. Roach & Son.

"The bid of William Sellers & Co. was in all 38½ per cent. higher than the one of J. Roach & Son."

The undersigned feel that it will not be considered remarkable that they decline to concur in a statement that these figures were not intended to be precise.

Another point in the report of their colleagues from which the undersigned feel that they must expressly dissent is the following allegation:—

"The committee examined a boring mill, of similar construction (to that bought from Roach & Son), at the Washington Navy Yard, and were assured by the intelligent master machinist, Mr. Wilson, that it had been found exceedingly useful and had recently bored out the largest class cylinders in the navy."

The undersigned, a majority of whom have personally examined both tools, find it impossible to concur in this allegation. The tools are unlike in structure and functions. That at Philadelphia may with equal accuracy be described as an elemental part of, or an appendage to, that at the Washington yard, which is a boring mill made from the patterns of I. P. Morris & Co. It is true that they can each be used in boring out large cylinders, work but rarely required. But that at Philadelphia can do nothing else. It is simple, the other is complex; it has a fixed base, the other a revolving one; it will bore large cylinders only, the other will bore them whether large or small; it will not drill, the other will; it will not cut, or face, or turn, and the other will do them all, and therefore saves the space of other tools in a shop.

The difference in the value and functions of these very dissimilar tools is fully pointed out in the testimony of Engineer Henderson, already cited.

The undersigned must, before taking leave of the report referred to, also express their unqualified dissent from the manner in which the testimony of Mr. Bement is referred to in it.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

WILLIAM GROVES,

No. 838 SANSOM Street,

AGENT FOR

YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S [2 22 1m

PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MESSRS. CHRISTOPHER & MAY

Most respectfully inform the public that they have opened their

Restaurant & Dining Rooms,

At No. 15 South FOURTH Street,

BELOW MARKET.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER is a well and favorably known BOSTON CATERER, and Philadelphians will soon appreciate him. Of Mr. MAY, it is only necessary to say that for years he has been the obliging and gentlemanly Cashier of Mr. Price's well known establishment. It will be the constant aim of the proprietors to keep THE BEST THE MARKETS AFFORD and to serve their patrons at REASONABLE FACTORY PRICES.

GAME IN SEASON OYSTERS and in fact everything appertaining to a first-class establishment.

CHRIS OPHER & MAY,

3 9 6 1 No 15 South FOURTH Street.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding, with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary No. 906 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 10 6

LIFE INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

January 1, 1869.

FIRST.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Amount of assessments or installments on stock paid in cash	251,000 00
SECOND.	
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	None.
Cash on hand	5,704 86
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks:—	
First Nat. Bank of Hartford, Conn.	9,241 61
Merchants' Exchange B'k, N. Y. city	6,469 57
Premium on Policies in hands of agents in course of transmission	26,400 60
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	59,000 00
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	None.
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, Registered	$108,000
U. S. Bonds, 5 20s, Coupons	34,240
Connecticut State Bonds	13,000
Ohio State Bonds	11,000
Cook County Bonds	4,850
Hartford City Bonds	10 000
Chicago City Bonds	2,000
Toledo City Bonds	9,800
100 shares American National Bank, Hartford	6,100
50 sh. Fourth National Bk, N.Y.	5,400
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, New York	5,600
50 shares Mercnants' Exchange Bank, New York	2,800
50 shares Continental B'k, N. Y.	5,100
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Bonds	5,850
	$223,440 00
THIRD.	
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Call Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, at its par and market value:—	
77 sh. City Fire Insurance Stock	$11,550
126 sh. Etna Fire Insurance Stock	25,200
100 sh. Phœnix Fire Ins. Stock	20 000
147 sh. Travelers' Life Ins. Stock	16,905
10 shares Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Stock	650
10 shares Connecticut General Life Insurance Stock	500
80 sh. American Pub. Co. Stock	2,400
30 shares New York and New Haven Railroad Co. Stock	4 950
656 shares Weed Sewing Machine Stock	1,800
45 shares Adams Express Stock	16,072
United States 5-20 Bonds	2 250
	11,285
	66,767 05
Interest on investments due and unpaid	None.
Accrued interest not yet due	2,200 32
Premium notes on Policies still in force	40,589 19
One burglar-proof Safe (steel) and furniture and stamps	1,000 00
Stock notes approved by Directors and endorsed	249,000 00
FOURTH.	
Amount of cash premiums received	108,920 74
Premium notes actually received as part of premium	28,993 79
Amount of premiums earned (see above)	137,923 53
Interest received from investments	26,849 82
Interest on premium notes	3,143 11
FIFTH.	
Amount of losses paid during the year	25,250 00
Amount paid for reinsurance premiums	5,001 24
Amount of return premiums paid or lapsed, surrendered or purchased policies	1,112 00
Amount of dividends declared during the year:	
Stockholders	$16 250 00
Mutual policy holders	744 08— 16,994 08
Amounts of dividends paid	16,994 08
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company:—	
Commissions	$18,960 05
Salaries	9,000 00
	27,960 05
Amount of losses due and unpaid	None.
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	1,973 68
All other current expenses	$11,768 00
Medical examinations	1,890 44
	13,658 45
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	249,000 00
Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of the whole of the capital thereof	249,000 00
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	100 00

SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,

3 8 mws3t N.E. cor. FIFTH and WALNUT Sts.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Statement of the condition of the Company, December 31, 1868.

Capital Stock	$150 000 00
Capital Stock paid in cash	150,000 00
ASSETS.	
	Market Value.
Cash on hand and in bank	$518 46
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	14,106 65
U. S. Gov't bonds, 5-20s, '67, par $125,000	150,187 50
Accrued interest, not yet due	180 50
Bills receivable	4,415 29
Loans on security of policies	8 199 13
Deferred premiums for the year	20 923 04
Value of lease	5,0 0 00
Value of reversionary policies	134 25
Personal property at Home and Branch Offices	9,417 84
	$212,287 72
LIABILITIES.	
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	$56,591 37
Amount of all the claims against the Co.	3 232 23
	$59 823 60
INCOME.	
Amount of cash premiums received	$38,476 24
Loans on security of policies	8,235 78
Amount of premiums earned, including deferred in hands of agents	34,129 69
Interest received from investments	5,729 66
Income from all other sources	25 00
	$86,599 47
EXPENDITURES.	
Amount of loans paid during the year	$1,469 00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance policies	200 50
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	16 617 38
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,329 24
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	15,760 44
	$36,376 56

Value of Company's stock, par $100; market value, $106.

This Company commenced business in April, 1868, and have already issued 1200 POLICIES, covering over $2,000,000 of Insurance.

March 3 1869.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,

Manager for Pennsylvania,

OFFICE, No. 302 WALNUT STREET,

3 3 wfm6t PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putt Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 4 21 6

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 25

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH C. CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 26.	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116 150 08	
Cash in drawer	413 65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets $2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 13

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.

Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.

Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 7 2

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 28

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office South west Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital $200,000 00

Cash Assets January 1, 1869 479,253 21

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR President.

THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.

ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

3 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and

FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

3 24 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1 08 1 538 70
PREMIUMS	1,19 1,833 43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER Secretary.

WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 580 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123 000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10 000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
825 450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18 200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,884,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10,o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.

A REMINISCENCE.

General Grant in a Railroad Car.

From the Roxbury (Mass.) Journal, March 6.

Soon after General Grant was assigned to the command of the armies of the United States, and fortunately assigned himself to the Army of the Potomac, I had occasion to visit Washington on some regimental business. My errand having been accomplished, I has ened to the place—depot it was not—for which the train started for our camps, near the Rappahannock. There was a great crowd of soldiers there, and every car, with one exception, was not only full, but overflowing.

Among the surging mass still outside, and struggling to get in, I noticed a swarthy and disagreeable-looking Virginia lady, giving unmistakable evidence of her purpose to go home on that train. She tried to get on to one platform, and then another, in vain. Indeed, her look, manner, and dress were not such as to win consideration for her in any ordinary crowd.

The train was to start in less than a minute, and the prospect that she, myself, and a few others were to be left behind was becoming painfully brilliant. Just then a staff officer came out of the sedate-looking and unassailed car, and, standing on the platform, said to the woman and about twenty anxious officers:—"This is a special car for General Grant, but you are invited to come in and be seated." I stepped upon the platform, quickly followed by the woman. Grant was inside, smoking, as was his wont. As we entered he turned towards us, and, as it seemed to me, showed a little surprise, if not annoyance, at the female apparition. In truth, it was rather a novel sight to see a woman on any of those military trains running from Washington in the direction of Richmond. Without a moment's delay, however, Grant turned to the window at his right, raised it, flung out and thus sacrificed two-thirds of his Designio on the altar of politeness! Remember that this was his special car, that smoking was allowed on that and every other military road, that Grant was then practically "monarch of all he surveyed," and had a right royal liking for a good cigar, yet in this little incident the gentleman spontaneously breaks out in the conqueror.

There may be men with more measured step and studied manner and superficial impressiveness, but none was ever born with a soul more nicely attuned to the delicacies of social life than that of General Grant.

Our friend, as I may now call her, took her seat near the front or southerly door, and the General was seated in about the middle of the car, both "faced to the rear." The way stations were exceedingly numerous, and as the train hauled up at each, the General was noticed swinging himself around firmly but cautiously in his seat, to see if the woman had gone out. But no; there she was every time. It was hard on the General and hard on us. Our pockets were as full of cigars as his; and where is the smoker who does not appreciate a Spanish blast of consolation amid the jars and dangers of a trip by rail?

The General's politeness was inexorable; ours was forced by his example. At last the agony came to an end. The fifth station was reached, and, as Grant turned again, the woman went out. He had a match in one hand and a fresh cigar in the other. The slam of the door and the crackle of his lucifer were simultaneous, one the complement of the other, and both an invitation to join him in whiffing—our own cigars.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—As the title to an estate is asserted by an action for ejectment on a holding that may often prove of the very humblest value, so it is now said the Greeks have accepted the terms of the conference, with this reservation—that they will proceed against Turkey in another form and in another court. The plan is to be this. The Montenegrins are to rise in the cause. They are to be the Garibaldians of the Eastern question; they are to rise in a few weeks; they are always ready more or less. Now they are eminently prepared, well armed, and abundantly provided with ammunition. The Prince of Montenegro has been at St. Petersburg and Berlin, and is coming back loaded with court favor and promises of support. Montenegro is a very small match, it is true, but it is a match in a dangerous contiguity to most inflammable materials. The Herzegovine and the Banat are impatiently awaiting the signal to be "up;" and the anxiety felt by Austria at this moment evidently shows what importance *she* attaches to troubles fomented as they are by the most powerful and the most implacable of all her enemies.

—We are indebted to Mr. Charles Dickens for reminding us of the prominent part which Mr. Macready took in repressing the parade of vice which was permitted among the audiences even of the best theatres some twenty or thirty years ago. Mr. Macready was undoubtedly the pioneer in an important social reform, but unfortunately his example was disregarded by many of his brother managers until the Queen took up the matter, and refused to enter a theatre where such a violation of public decorum was tolerated. We append Mr. Dickens' remarks, which appear in the last number of *All the Year, Round*:—

Some few weeks ago our contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in certain strictures on our theatres, which we are very far indeed from challenging, remarked on the first effectual discouragement of an outrage upon decency which the lobbies and upper boxes of even our best theatres habitually paraded within the last twenty or thirty years. From these remarks it might appear as though no such manager of Covent Garden or Drury Lane as Mr. Macready had ever existed. It is a fact beyond all possibility of question that Mr. Macready, on assuming the management of Covent Garden Theatre in 1837, did instantly set himself, regardless of precedent and custom down to that hour obtaining, rigidly to suppress this shameful thing, and did rigidly suppress and crush it during his whole management of that theatre, and during his whole subsequent management of Drury Lane. That he did so, as certainly without favor as without fear; that he did so against his own immediate interests; that he did so against vexations and oppositions which might have cooled the ardor of a less devoted artist, can be better known to no one than the writer of the present words.

Queen Emma.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes from Honolulu concerning Queen Emma, whose visit to the United States will be remembered:—

"I saw and recognized the once beautiful and still fine looking Queen of Kamehameha III. I saw her first at her summer residence in Nuuanu Valley. She reclined upon mats and pillows in the Oriental style. A broad verandah made a most refreshing shade, and as she offered us a dish of edible bark (a little like slippery elm, but more tender) or some fruits, her grace and dignity were singularly pleasing. She seemed some pastoral goddess, born to rule her fawn-like subjects with love and gentleness, and, indeed, she is such. Her only coronet was of wild flowers, which are very generally worn here by both sexes, and most becomingly so. Chains of flowers and berries hung about her neck also, giving out an agreeable odor. There was no formality observed, even by her workmen, whom she was overseeing in person. Her gardiner came at her call, and sitting on the step of the verandah, laughed and argued with her as freely as possible; yet no one could feel inclined to presume upon such modest dignity."

Victoria.

The Queen of England, it is well understood, has made herself very unpopular with the shopkeepers of London, from the fact that she prefers to remain in retirement and not appear in the gay and fashionable world. These mercenary people, in downright spite, have circulated abominable scandal against their worthy Queen. She has finally determined to make friends with them by furnishing business for them. She has ordered a new court dress, the first, it is said, ever sanctioned by authority. Heretofore the dress worn at Court was merely the rig of our great grandfathers. In their day it was the ordinary fashionable evening dress; somehow it got stereotyped into a precedent, and became sacred accordingly. Now a real court costume is prescribed—dark single breasted coat, with standing collar, embroidered with gold lace on collar, cuffs, and lapels; white waistcoat without collar; trowsers like coat, with gold lace down the outer seams; cocked hat, sword, white tie. This for levees. For drawing-rooms, same, with breeches, silk stockings, and buckles. The correspondent of the *Times* suggests that it might be made a part of the Alabama treaty that the American Minister be permitted to wear this costume!

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, March 11.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 28 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
Or to No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
1 15 H. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily,

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va.
6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD, & Co.,
3 2 No. 132 South Wharves.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 02 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, 1 Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 109 CHURCH Street, City Store.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $5.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $5 25.

At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 1, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M., (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS, FOR PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. E. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday all passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 6:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 8 A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 8:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 1625 FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 206 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.

Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1064 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:55 A. M. and 1:30 and 10:15 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:55 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:40 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:40 and 11:20 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 5:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rates, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 8 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 7:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12:30 (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 858 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 5:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 poun

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Stripped the Clothes Line—Store Robbery—Wanted a Coat.

—Yesterday a certain John Smith was observed with a bag under his arm. He was arrested, and the bag searched. It contained a quantity of still dripping washed clothes. It was subsequently ascertained that they had been stolen from the line in the yard of a dwelling on Dauphin street, east of Front. Our friend John was committed by Alderman Heins.

—Last night the liquor store No. 233 South Delaware avenue was entered and robbed. The thieves wanted to wet their whistles. They got into the place by breaking open the panels of a door opening on a side alley. Six dollars in money was taken from the till, and a number of whisky bottles gathered together to be removed. At this juncture Harbor Policeman Denard happened along, and arrested one of them. His name is Henry Givin. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

—Although the weather yesterday was warm, John Hughes thought he would like an overcoat. He hadn't the means or the inclination to buy one, and so he walked into the entry of the dwelling portion of the Sixth Ward Station House, on Cherry street, west of Fourth, and deliberately took one from the rack. That was venturing pretty near the lion's mouth, but he got $10 worth of cloth by so doing. Frank Dougnerty owned the coat, and, discovering its loss, gave information. Poor Hughes was arrested while spreading himself in it at Eighth and Vine streets. Officer Kensall, of the Eighth district, did the arresting. John was held by Alderman Carpenter in $800 bail.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.—Excitement and speculation concerning this institution have somewhat subsided. Under a new *regime* its doors were again opened for the transaction of business this morning. Before 10 o'clock a goodly crowd of persons were in and out of the place, but they were not, however, the merely idle, seeking after some new thing, but parties directly interested in business. The whole Bank has been reorganized, renewed, and reconstructed. The very books in the place are new, and before 9 o'clock this morning were unsoiled with inky figures. Mr. Charles Callender, the Special Agent of the Treasury Department who has been investigating the difficulty, is still present, directing and watching. It is his intention to remain for some sixty or ninety days further, or until the new institution has been fairly and successfully launched. He expresses himself in terms of the highest commendation in regard to the conduct of the old stockholders, out of whom the new board of directors has been organized. He says, and justly, that their bold, ready, and praiseworthy action, after having lost through the mismanagement of the old institution some $250,000, in subscribing $200,000 additional to the new, for the purpose of preventing the bank falling into the hands of a receiver, proves their honesty as well as their business foresight. Instead of obstructing they have cordially aided him in all his investigations. It now appears that the legitimate losses of the bank, arising from the nature of the business as formerly conducted, have been very small; and it is expected that enough will be realized by the reconstruction in the course of a few months to pay the old stockholders a handsome dividend. A great deal of the money supposed to have been lost will be recovered.

This morning, when the institution again opened, notwithstanding all the hubbub which has been raised about it, before a single check had been presented for payment, several deposits were received. New books have been issued to the depositors. Now everything is going along smoothly. When the design of the new certificates was about being prepared, by a happy idea it was concluded to make the medallion a phœnix arising from its ashes. The applicability of the representation is seen at once.

Last night Mr. Callender sent a report of the progress of the reorganization to the department at Washington. He stated that it must prove a matter of just pride and gratification to the department that the bank had been so completely reconstructed that no fear need be entertained of any further suspension. He gave credit to the gentlemen comprising the present new board, and to the old stockholders for having afforded him every facility in their power towards a thorough investigation, and for coming forward so readily with fresh funds to prevent the institution going into the hands of a receiver.

The new officers of the bank are as follows:—A. C. Roberts, President.
J. R. Askin, Vice-President.
Directors—Robert Clark, Samuel Miller, James C. Kelch, John Fareira, S. J. Cresswell, J. Bardsley, E. A. Shallcross.
L. H. Raser, Assistant Cashier.

THE CAMDEN MUNICIPAL ELECTION, which took place yesterday, resulted in a decided triumph for the Republican ticket in the city at large. Last November the vote of the city stood as follows:—

	President.	Governor.
Republican	2055	1915
Democratic	1582	1604
Rep. maj	473	341

Hon. Charles Cox, Republican, the present incumbent, was re-elected Mayor by a majority of about 500, fully maintaining the majority received by the Grant electors, and showing a large increase on the Republican majority for Governor. Mr. J. Kelly Brown, the Republican candidate for Marshal, received about the same majority as the Mayor. The Republicans elected their entire ticket in the North ward by a majority of over 300 votes, and nearly, if not quite, every candidate on their ticket in the South ward. The returns are now being counted, but will not be completed until late this afternoon. The election yesterday passed off very quietly, all the drinking saloons being closed, in strict compliance with the law of the State.

DEVOTED STILL.—Last evening, the large room in the Soldiers' Home, Sixteenth and Filbert streets, was crowded to excess, on the occasion of a complimentary concert to the soldiers in that Home. It proved a decided success in a pecuniary view, and gave the utmost satisfaction to all present. The ladies under whose immediate auspices it was gotten up, have reason to be gratified at the delightful entertainment. At the same time, their friends witnessed their devotedness to the care and protection of those who perilled their lives in behalf of the country during the late war, with the same interest as when the Rebel armies were confronting and engaged in the great struggle with the Union armies, and when the sympathies, care, and attention of the ladies were so much needed and so effective. Ladies, we join our thanks with the soldiers for the evening's enjoyment, and the vast good that must flow from it.

VETERINARY.—The Pennsylvania College of Veterinary Surgeons held their annual meeting at Diligent Hall yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—James McCoart, President; William A. Wisdom, Vice-President; Robert Koldewey, Recording Secretary; James A. Marshall, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas B. Rayner, Treasurer. Censors, H. B. Rayner, M. W. Birch, R. Jennings, T. J. Corbyn, James McCoart, and John Rayner. Faculty, Isaiah Michener, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; R. Jennings, Professor of Pathology and Surgery; M. W. Birch, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; A. Segtmeier, Professor of Theory and Practice of Homœopathy; James McCoart, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. T. B. Rayner, R. Jennings, Isaiah Michener, and T. J. Corbyn, Clinic Lecturers. James A. Marshall, Dean.

INTO TWO PLACES.—Last night the flour store of Mr. C. W. Bacon, No. 815 North Front street, was entered by robbers. They pried the lock from the front door by means of a jimmy. Once inside, they operated on the safe, which wasn't very safe, for it was broken open. They didn't get much, however, only $1·50 in nickel pennies.

Feeling a little sore at this meagre result of their labors, they then broke into the next door place, the cotton and wool store of Mr. Thomas Kenworthy. Here also the safe was "busted," and six cigars, valued at two cents each, secured. The thieves went on their way—smoking. No arrests.

DEATH WARRANTS RECEIVED.—This morning Sheriff Lyle received from Governor Geary, through the mail, the death warrants of George S. Twitchell and Gerald Eaton, which fixes the time of their execution on the 8th of April, between the hours of ten and two o'clock. This afternoon the Sheriff will proceed to the County Prison and read the warrants to the condemned. It is rumored that Twitchell is to make a confession to his spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Bringhurst.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An unknown man fell dead this morning at Third and Callowhill streets.

A DISHONEST DUTCHMAN.—Leonard Hillyer is the name of a German who boarded at the house of Mrs. Fry, Thirtieth and Market streets. In his room were two beds; he slept in one—another man in the other. This morning, before his room mate was awake, Leonard got up and decamped with the other's valise. He was arrested, but the valise wasn't found. Some things which had been stolen from a third boarder in the house were found, however, on Hillyer's person. Alderman Maule committed him.

A NEGRO IN LIMBO.—This morning about six o'clock the bulk window of the shoe store of I. Parsons & Co., No. 1023 Chesnut street, was broken in and a lot of slippers and one boot were taken. Shortly afterwards a negro named Andrew Thompson, hailing from the suspicious region of Eighth and St. Mary streets, was arrested. He was carrying a bag. "There is eggs in it," he said; but the officer didn't bite. On looking, the stolen shoes were found in it. He will appear before the Alderman at the Central Station this afternoon.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—This morning, in the United States District Court, Samuel J. Macmullen, late Cashier of the Fourth National Bank, was admitted to bail in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Macmullen has been confined in prison ever since a hearing in his case before United States Commissioner Smith.

BARN DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About half-past ten o'clock last night a barn on Log House lane, owned by Mr. Smith, and occupied by Mr. James Mattison, was totally destroyed by fire. The conflagration was the work of an incendiary.

IN A FRESH BLAZE.—Last night the fire broke out again amid the ruins of the morocco factory of Gottlieb Frank, at the corner of New Market and Willow streets. It was extinguished by the Humane Hose and America Engine Companies.

SMOKED MEAT.—G. A. Winner has been arrested and committed by Alderman Hood for the larceny of a quantity of smoked meat from the stalls of Louis Beagle, Nos. 33 and 35 Girard avenue market.

EUROPE.

Collision and Loss of Life on the Mediterranean.

On the night of the 16th ult. a collision took place at sea between the advice boat Latouche-Treville, sent by the Emperor to convey the body of Fuad Pacha to Constantinople, and the Prince Pierre Bonaparte steam packet. The latter vessel, when coming from Corsica to Marseilles with the mails, suddenly came into collision near the Hyeres islands with the other, and, as both were going at the rate of ten knots an hour, the shock was terrible. The Latouche-Treville, more solidly constructed than the other, was enabled to escape destruction, but the packet, a light iron craft, was nearly cut in two and sank in five minutes. Thirteen of the passengers disappeared to rise no more; but the despatch boat, which remained for some time on the spot to afford any possible assistance, succeeded in saving the lives of about thirty persons, among whom was M. Gavini, Deputy, and brother of the prefect of Nice. The disaster above mentioned is attributed to one of those fatalities that cannot be well explained. The two vessels had sighted each other, the lights were all in position, the weather was fair with a slight breeze from the east, the sea calm, but the night dark.

Attempted Assassination in Palermo.

The *Amico del Popolo* of Palermo gives the following details of the assault on the Questor of that city:—

On the morning of the 18th, just after eleven o'clock, the advocate Albanese, our Questor, was descending from the Royal Palace, where he had been conferring with the Prefect. On arriving at the piazza Vittoria he was struck by a man with a poniard, but parried the attack by raising his right arm, which was wounded. The assassin then aimed another blow, which took effect in the right side of the breast; but whether owing to the hand of the aggressor trembling, or to a sudden retrograde movement on the part of the other, the blade did not penetrate deeply. The assailant was about to strike a third time, when the Questor knocked the weapon out of his hand. After watching his victim for a few moments, the culprit took to flight, but not until he had been recognized by the wounded man as one Fazio, a dealer in vermicelli, aged 27. He had but just got out of prison, where he had been confined for attempts at murder, robbery, etc., and having been placed under the surveillance of the police, had visited the Questor on the preceding evening to ask some questions. The replies given by the latter appeared to have determined him to commit the crime in question. The whole city is much excited, and great indignation is manifested in consequence of the services rendered by our functionary in the discharge of his difficult duty.

Imprisoned Fenians.

The case of the imprisoned Fenians was brought before the House of Commons on the 22d ult. Mr. Chichester Fortescue stated, in reply to the O'Conor Don, that the Irish Government had examined very carefully the list of the prisoners, numbering eighty-one, now undergoing penal servitude on charges of treason and treason-felony, in connection with the Fenian movement, in order to ascertain whether the clemency of the Crown might safely be extended to any of them. The result was that it had been determined to discharge forty-nine unconditionally, of whom thirty-four were in Australia and fifteen in Great Britain. This would leave thirty-two prisoners still undergoing the sentence, of whom nine were in the colonies and the remainder at home. These consisted principally of the leaders and organizers who were responsible for the attempted revolution of the last two or three years, and as to these the Ministers did not believe it would be consistent with their duty, or be compatible with the public safety, to discharge them.

The Candidature of the Spanish Throne.

A communication from Madrid, in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, says:—

The question of candidates for the Spanish throne becomes every day more and more worthy of attention. The Provisional Government would be very glad, before quitting power and placing its resignation in the hands of the Constituent Assembly, to leave that problem, if not definitively solved at any rate in a fair way to be readily and satisfactorily settled. For several days past extraordinary councils of ministers have met, with the sole object of discussing that subject and arriving at a common understanding. Unfortunately divisions have not disappeared in the Government itself; out of nine members of the Council, four defend the Duke of Montpensier's claims, four those of Don Fernando of Portugal, while M. Romero Ortiz keeps aloof. The question, therefore, remains just where it was, and no one can see what will result from the vote of the Cortes. Moreover the subject is not likely to be brought forward as soon as was supposed, and in the interval many events may occur to completely change the public feeling. There is, however, one fact certain, namely, that the candidateship of Dom Fernando has of late gained greatly in popularity. The greatest obstacle to it would be the opposition of the Portuguese people, who, zealous for their own autonomy, think they see in the election of the ex-regent a step taken towards the Iberian union. Thus we find all the organs of the Portuguese press combating that solution; the reception which they gave to the recent decree of M. Zorilla, declaring all university degrees conferred in Portugal valid in Spain, shows that those journals saw the trap laid for them, but refused to be caught in it. The *Diario Mercantil* of Oporto, in speaking of that measure, says:—"We are grateful to M. Zorilla, *pera mucho of*" (let us have our eyes wide open). The *Diario de Noticios* of Lisbon is still sharper, and declares that the Spanish Ministry had better at once have decreed the union of the two kingdoms. Evidently, therefore, the greatest difficulties for Dom Fernando will arise on the side of Portugal, and not of Spain.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm§

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 26 South THIRTEENTH Street. 1§ 22 3m

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Interview Between President Grant and Judge Hoar—The Vacant Secretaryship—Ex-Governor Boutwell's Chances.

Caucus of the Pennsylvania Members—The State Appointments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Visitors at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A large crowd was at the White House this morning, consisting of Senators, members, office seekers, and curious people, all anxious to see the President. Many persons were admitted to the interviews, and they found the President in excellent spirits, evidently feeling happy at being relieved from the Stewart difficulty, and determined to be careful not to get into such trouble again.

Judge Hoar

had another interview with the President this morning. It is understood that an arrangement will be made in his case which will be entirely satisfactory to both the President and himself.

The Vacant Cabinet Office.

Ever since the withdrawal of Stewart, different political factions of New York have been pressing their men for a place in the Cabinet. They were busy all last night preparing plans of action, and this morning the contest is renewed. The friends of Griswold, Tremaine, and Pierrepont are all equally sanguine that their favorites will be selected to fill New York's place made vacant by Stewart. It is ascertained that the President has not yet decided upon any course of action relative to New York.

Ex-Governor Boutwell's Chances.

Nothing has yet occurred to change the President's original determination to send in the name of Governor Boutwell for the Treasury, and his friends expect it to be done to-day or to-morrow.

Foreign Appointments.

A large number of important foreign appointments have been arranged, and will be sent in at once.

State Appointments.

The Maine delegation, headed by Speaker Blaine, had a private interview with the President relative to appointments in their State, as did also the Pennsylvania delegation. Both were satisfactory.

Pennsylvania Members in Caucus.

The Republicans of the Pennsylvania delegation held a caucus last night to consult relative to the appointments in their State. Senators Cameron and Scott were present, and they all agreed to be bound by the caucus decision. It was decided that each member should have control of the appointments in his own district, and that the two Senators should control the appointments in the Democratic districts.

Despatch to Associated Press.

Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning with a view to deciding on the order of business, but adjourned without reaching any conclusion on the subject.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The President laid before the Senate the House joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on retrenchment. Tabled.

The President also laid before the Senate the House bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. Thayer moved to lay it on the table until the expiration of the morning hour, when he would call it up. Agreed to.

Mr. Sumner presented the petitions of the Republican State Council of Virginia, representing that the commanding officer in Virginia does not pay proper attention to the applications of colored men for office, and asking that they have their due share of the State offices. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to incorporate the Uniontown and Washington City Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sumner also introduced five bills to carry into effect the decrees of United States Courts in New York and Louisiana in relation to certain foreign vessels. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Carpenter introduced a joint resolution giving a construction to the act granting lands to Wisconsin to aid in building railroads. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a bill in addition to the act providing for holding the Courts of the United States in cases of sickness or other disability of the Judges. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bayard introduced a bill for the relief of the daughters of General G. W. Smith, deceased. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution to amend the twenty-fifth rule of the Senate, so as to allow the introduction of bills with one day's notice. Referred to the Committee on Revision of Rules.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate any information in his department relative to the military importance of the island of San Juan, Washington Territory. Agreed to.

Mr. Thayer called up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. Trumbull was in favor of early action on the subject but as there was a similar bill with amendments pending before the Judiciary Committee, he thought that this had better go to the committee.

He therefore moved to refer the bill.

Mr. Thayer opposed the motion, saying the act had already been so much considered by the Senate and the country, that a reference of the bill to a committee was wholly unnecessary.

Mr. Edmunds thought the Senate ought not to be in haste to divest itself of one of its great constitutional powers. Its action upon this bill would be of great importance not merely for the present, but for the future also.

Mr. Howard also thought that the measure required careful and cautious deliberation, and did not feel willing to surrender this great constitutional power of the Senate.

Mr. Williams took the same view, saying the bill had passed the House hastily under the operation of the previous question, and had not received proper consideration.

Snow in the West.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Thomas H. Canfield, General Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has received a telegram from the Surveyor-General of Montana, dated Helena, yesterday, stating that there is no snow from Helena to the highest summit of the Rocky Mountains, on the line of that road, and thence twelve miles down the western side of the mountain it is two feet deep; thence westward through the Hell Gate passes about one hundred and fifty miles, it is only one foot deep. This is the whole accumulation during the winter up to the present time.

New Hampshire Election—Obituary.

CONCORD, March 10.—One hundred and forty-one towns give Stearns 27,824; Bedel, 23,026. The Republicans have probably elected nine of the twelve Senators, defeating Edwin Pease in the Sixth district.

Horace Lockiln, Assistant Superintendent of the Vermont Central Railroad, died at St. Albans last night.

From New Jersey.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 10.—The Republicans carried every ward yesterday, the City Council, and other officers, by an increased majority over last spring.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 10.—A memorial of more than ordinary interest was presented from three leading life insurance companies of Philadelphia. The laws taxing insurance companies are varied in different States of the Union, and these petitioners ask that Pennsylvania shall give no privileges to foreign corporations operating in this State which are not accorded to our own citizens by other States; in other words, that the advantages and taxes of life insurance shall be reciprocal among the States. The memorial is as follows:—

That we, the undersigned, are officers of corporations located in Philadelphia and scattered by Pennsylvania, for the purpose of transacting the business of life insurance; that as such representatives of a great and independent interest of the country, we appeal to the Legislature of this State to interpose its action and authority to stop the further levying of a tax which, in the judgment of your memorialists, is adverse to the true interests of the people of Pennsylvania, a wrong to widows and orphans and to future generations.

By section 7 of an act of 11th of April, 1868, which continues a like provision of an act of 8th of April, 1856, life insurance companies not chartered by this State, but doing business therein, are compelled to pay a tax of three per cent. upon the gross premiums received as deposits on insurances on the lives of citizens of this State for the benefit of their families. This tax, as an enhancement of the cost of insurance, necessarily cobars proportionally such insurance, and deprives many families of so much of the advantages of this wise provision.

The companies of which your memorialists are officers are not directly interested in this tax. It is not assessed upon them and does not deprive the assured under their policies of any part of their funds, but is an injury to the general business of life insurance and an obstruction to its practice and more general adoption.

The undersigned petition your honorable bodies to reconsider this part of the act of 11th April, 1868, believing that a further examination into the consequences of such a provision will induce the repeal of so much of the law of 1868 as imposes the tax, and for such repeal we earnestly pray, feeling assured that in so doing, we not only discharge a duty which we owe to the important social agency with which we are identified, but also as citizens of this Commonwealth.

Signed James Traquair, President, and H. S. Stephens, Secretary, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. A. Whilden, President; John A. Wilson, Secretary, American Life Insurance Company. Samuel R. Shipley President, Rowland Parry, Actuary, Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia.

A bill in accordance with the above petition was presented to the Legislature.

House of Representatives.

The special order was a Senate bill extending the powers of the Fidelity Trust Insurance and Safe Deposit Company, called up and defended by Mr. Hong of Philadelphia. The second section authorized the company to execute and receive trusts without giving any security except its capital stock.

The third section is to the same import. The sections were mainly opposed by Mr. Brown, of Clarion, and Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, who argued that the capital of the company was already sufficiently pledged, and that the protection of orphans and heirs demand that the company should give the same security as is required of a citizen.

The second and third sections were lost, and the first section, authorizing the company to act as agent for corporation securities and to receive trusts, was passed.

Fire at Sharon, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, March 10.—The main building of the Jewett Manufacturing Company's mills, at Sharon, Conn., was burned on Tuesday morning. Very little of the machinery or stock was saved. The loss is heavy, with an insurance of $18,000 in New York and Hartford offices. The cause of the fire is unknown. The watchman reported everything safe two hours previous.

Ship News.

HAVANA, March 10.—The British schr Princess of Wales, from Manitulan for Queenstown, laden with mahogany and indigo, is reported ashore at Bahia Honda.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 10—Cotton easier; 500 bales sold at 29c. Flour dull and declining; State, $5.40@7; Western $5.20@7.65; Southern, $6.60@12. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 sold at $1.41@1.44; sales of 15,000 bushels. Corn steady and stock scarce; sales of 23,000 bushels mixed Western, 96c. Oats heavy and lower; sales of 12,000 bushels at 75½c. afloat, and 74c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard, 19@19½c. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Cotton dull at 29c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; sales of No 2 at $1; prime Valley red at $2.10. Corn dull; small receipts; prime white, 85c.; yellow, 89c. Oats and Rye nominal and unchanged. Pork $34.50. Bacon, rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 18c.; shoulders, 16c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard, 20c. Whisky dull at 95c.

POISONING CASE.—This morning Mr. Eichbrodt, residing at No. 302 Callowhill street, died suddenly, and the attending physician refused to give a certificate, alleging that the deceased died of poison administered to him. The police authorities were notified, and the wife of Eichbrodt was taken into custody. She was locked up in the Eleventh district station-house, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest upon the body of the deceased. At 3 o'clock this afternoon a post mortem examination of the body was made.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 10
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh V R ns & rg 93
$1100 US 10-40s cp...c...105⅝
$900 C&Amm 6s'..... 93
6 sh Leh V R..... 56
16 do 56
23 sh Penna RR....c. 57¾
100 sh Read R...b30. 46 5-16
100 do....s60 wu. 46
100 do.....b20. 46⅜
100 do.....2d. 46⅜
100 do.....b 0. 46⅜
100 do.....b60. 46⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh 6s. gold l.... 89⅞
$8000 do.....85. 89⅞
5 sh Girard Bk..... 60
55 sh Leh Val.....ls.. 56
12 sh N Cent..... 47¾
100 sh Read RR..... 46
100 sh Read.....b5&int. 46⅛
100 do.....b30. 46 3-16
100 do.....920. 46 3-16
100 do..... 46⅜
200 do..ls.....b10. 46⅜
300 do..ls.s30 wn. 46 1-16
100 do.....b15. 46⅜
100 does wn&in. 46 1-16
100 do s60. 46
100 do ...s60 wn. 46
100 do.....46 1-16
100 do.....b10. 46⅜

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

"PASTRY,"

"PREMIUM,"

"RED STONE,"

AND

UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,

ALL

Warranted to Give Satisfaction. [3 17 1m

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.

LANGLEY'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR

Again in the Market.

"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,

2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,

NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,

2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Caucus of the Pennsylvania Republicans—Distribution of Federal Patronage—The Tenure-of-Office Act—Cabinet Affairs.

J. N. Marks is Commissioned as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Cabinet Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—No Cabinet nominations will be sent to the Senate to-day. The President expects to have matters settled in time to send them to-morrow. Stewart and his friends are pressing a new man from New York, with the hope of keeping Boutwell out; but they will not succeed. Secretary Washburne is busy at the State Department arranging the foreign appointments prior to his retiring. Admiral Porter has commenced reorganizing the Navy Department, with a view of making it more efficient. Creswell has got the entire list of all the employes of his department, and it is expected the guillotine will be put in motion immediately.

The Caucus of Pennsylvania Members.

In the caucus of the Pennsylvania Republican delegation it was agreed that the general appointments throughout the State would be fixed upon by the entire delegation. This arrangement does not include appointments from Pennsylvania to positions abroad, such as ministers and consuls, but parties applying for them must have recommendation from the Senators as well as the member from whose district he hails. The caucus appointed Senators Cameron and Scott, and Messrs. Kelley, Morrill, and O'Neill the committee to call upon President Grant and inform him of the action of the caucus.

Interview with the President.

The committee waited on the President this morning, and after laying before him the action of the caucus, requested him not to make any appointments from Pennsylvania until they held another meeting and agreed upon some names. President Grant informed them that he had but one or two appointments promised for Pennsylvania, and that the delegation in Congress could control the Federal patronage of that State as it best suited themselves. He said he would cheerfully make any appointment they might agree upon among themselves. The committee expressed themselves satisfied with this arrangement.

Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

The President to-day issued the commission to J. N. Marks as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. This was done at the instance of Senator Cameron. Some other members of the Pennsylvania delegation expressed themselves to Grant as dissatisfied with Mr. Marks, where upon the President said he would send in another nomination in forty-eight hours if the delegation would agree among themselves upon a man best suited for the place.

Secretary Borie

is now fully installed in the Navy Department, and to-day Assistant Secretary Faxon and other chief clerks took leave of him. Admiral Porter is at the department, and will be its real manager for some time. This is done at the instance of Grant and the sanction of Borie who does not know the ropes yet.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

The Senate by a vote of 33 to 25 has referred the bill repealing the Tenure of Office act to the Judiciary Committee.

Affairs in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Patsey Curtin and James Haggerty, two sports, got into a row at Mike McCool's saloon this afternoon, and drew knives and cut each other fearfully. Curtin's windpipe was nearly cut in two, and Haggerty received two severe cuts in the head, one of them severing the temporal artery. Curtin's condition is considered critical.

General William Myers and General J. W. Barringer arrived here to-day from Omaha, and General Sheridan will arrive to-night from Leavenworth, and will proceed thence to Washington.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	160⅝	West. Union Tel.	37¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	36	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	105½
Ft. and Wa. R.	91⅞	Toledo & Wabash	66¼
Mich. Southern	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	66¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89¾	Mil. & St. Paul prf	78¼
Chi. and N. W. com	82½	Adams Express	61½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30½
Chi. and R. I. R.	128½	Tenn. 6s, new	65½
Pitts. & F. W.	118½	Gold	131⅝
Pacific Mail S. Co.	100¼	Market irregular.	

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

ENVELOPES.

A large Assortment at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Envelopes Printed for $1·00 Per Thousand.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

ws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

STILTON CHEESE.

Just in Store, a New Invoice of

VERY FINE STILTON CHEESE.

ALSO,

Choice English Cheddar.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner ROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

2 9 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Visitors to the President and Cabinet—The European Markets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Company for the New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Postmaster-General Creswell and Secretary Cox were at their respective departments this morning, and received a large number of visits. Both these gentlemen called on the President about 1 o'clock. The State Department is literally besieged with visitors to-day, many of those calling being Senators and Representatives in Congress. The various heads of bureaus in the Interior Department paid their respects to Secretary Cox to-day.

President Grant not Lonesome.

A large number of visitors, including many Senators and Representatives, called on the President to-day. The bestowal of public patronage formed in many instances the object of the visitors.

The New Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Borie has been at the Navy Department, and has actively commenced the duties of his office. Vice-Admiral Porter has been with him at the department during the greater part of the day. The Secretary of the Navy will receive the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who are in this District on Friday next at noon.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Another Shipwreck.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—The American ship Anna, from Yarmouth, Me., was recently lost off the Scilly Islands. The crew were saved.

This Evening's Markets.

LONDON, March 10—Evening.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞, and for account, 92¾@93. 5-20s lower at 82. Railways quiet; Erie 24½; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—Evening.—Cotton dull. Uplands, 12d@12½d.; Orleans, 12½@12¾d. Sales to-day 8000 bales. Wheat, 10s. 1d. Turpentine, 31s. 9d.

LONDON, March 10—Evening.—Tallow, 46s. 3d. Linseed oil, £30 10s. Sugar easier, at 39s. 3d., on the spot, and 39s. 9d., afloat. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.@59s.

ANTWERP, March 10.—Petroleum easier at 57½f.

Fisk, Jr., Raises Another Railroad Row.

NEW YORK, March 10.—James Fisk, Jr., has had an injunction served against the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, to prevent them from electing Directors, because they would not let him vote.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

No. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW. [3 10 wfm6mrp

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

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EXHIBICION.

In Serie de Cuartos,

COLOCADO

COMO

Salas de recibimiento

y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,

1 8mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RICHMOND & CO.,

Successors to Atwood & Hopper,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

No. 45 South SECOND St.,

(East Side, Brown Stone Building),

2 25 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to Announce his New Styles of Gents' Boots and Shoes, for Spring Wear, and is now ready to receive and fulfil all orders which the public may favor him with. 10 16 fmwf

FASHIONABLE

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

GIVE US A CALL.

G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.

2 16 1m No. 214½ South TENTH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of

Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [2 26 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.